REGD. NO. B. 1055

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 3 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

JAPAN ACCEPTS INDIAN PROPOSALS

3 Years Gentlemen's Agreement

India Grants Favoured Nation Treatment

Quota Of Imports And Exports Fixed Allowing For Small Variation In Categories

TARIFF TO CORRECT EXCHANGE FLUCTUATIONS

NEW DELHI, January 3.

It is understood that the Japanese Delegates have intimated their acceptance of Indian proposals, and the Agreement will be concluded either on Friday or on Saturday.

The Agreement will last for three years.

Details Of Agreement

The following are the outlines of the Indo-Japanese Agreement which lasts for three years:

Japan imports a maximum of 400 million yards piecegoods under 50 per cent duty, subject to tariff variation to correct the effect of exchange fluctuation, with a view to maintaining the present basis of valuation.

Most Favoured Nation Treatment

A joint statement will be issued by Sir Joseph Bhore and H. E. Setzuso Sawada on Friday or Saturday announcing the Agreement.

India agrees to grant Japan the most favoured Nation treatment under which no discriminatory tariff will be imposed against Japan.

The Agreement is otherwise confined to the Cotton Trade.

Japan agrees to buy a million bales of cotton in return for exporting to India 325 million yards of cotton piecegoods, but can export 400 million yards by buying one and a half million bales of cotton.

Any year's excess purchase of cotton will be credited to the next year.

IMPORT REGULATIONS.

The Agreement will impose no obligation on Japan to buy the minimum number of cotton bales, so that Japan can import into India 125 million yards without obligation to buy Indian cotton.

Japanese piecegoods import will be regulated on the following basis:—45 per cent. of imported piecegoods will be grey goods; 34 per cent. of coloured goods; 13 per cent. of bordered grey and 8 per cent. of bleached goods. Variation for the purpose of smooth trade operation is allowed, provided it does not exceed 10 per cent. in the case of each of grey or coloured goods categories and 20 per cent. in the case of each of bordered grey or bleached goods categories. But the variation of one head must be met by lowering the import of any other head, so that the total imports of piecegoods do not exceed the fixed quota.

SUNDRY GOODS.

Sundry Japanese goods are not included in the Agreement, as these fall under the general clause of the most favoured nation treatment. Japan recognises India's policy to safeguard and protect her industries, but whenever any duties are imposed against Japanese goods which work harshly, the Japanese would make a representation through the usual diplomatic channels, showing how consistent with India's protective or safeguarding policy, tariffs might be modified. There is no plan at present to appoint special Trade Commissioners on either side, but private trade interests would no doubt, have special agents. Either Governments will, of course, see that the Agreement is worked in the proper spirit.

ASIATIC TRIUMPH.

Official Delegations are likely to meet on Friday or Saturday wren the Agreement will be concluded. A joint statement of incorporating decisions will be immediately drawn up for publication after official delegations' approval. The drafting of the Agreement in the usual form is likely to take a little time, but all details should be fixed before the end of January.

The Cotton Delegation is likely to leave Delhi before the middle of the month, but official delegates will stay longer. It is difficult at present, to estimate the total value of trade under the Agreement, but a Japanese source describes the position as indicating that if Japan buys from India 12 crores of rupees worth of cotton, India would buy in return less than half that value of cotton piecegoods.

The balance of trade between the two countries would greatly depend on the trade in sundry goods, whose volume cannot be determined at present, in view of the new tariff changes and the difficulty of calculating what effect they will have on the Japanese trade. Both sides are satisfied that the Agreement has been concluded on the lines mutually beneficial, and that it records a triumph for Sir Joseph Bhore and H.E. Setzuso Sawada and their colleagues, who have worked hard against very heavy odds and never lost faith in the ultimate objective of bringing the two Asiatic Nations closely together through an agreement, which for the first time, has been concluded as a result of direct negotiations between India and Japan.

It may be mentioned that the terms of Agreement described above have no official sanction, but reproduce information gathered from reliable sources.—A.P.

(Continued on Page 7)

ROOSEVELT SURVEYS

Explains To Congress Object Of Gold Policy

"NEW DEAL" RESULTS

Re-employment, Reorganisation And Reasonable Profits.

LONDON, January 3.

"We ploughed the furrow and planted good seeds. The Hard beginning is over".

Thus stated Mr. Roosevelt addressing the Congress personally for the first time in a message which ranged over a wide field.

The President naturally dealt largely with the progress of the Recovery programme during the last six months, and announced that he intended to report later on with regard to debts due to the United States by other countries.

Referring to the gold programme, the President said he had two-fold purpose—strengthening the whole financial structure and arriving eventually at an exchange medium of a less fluctuating character.

Majority of banks which reopened in the spring were sound, while in connection with those not yet permitted to reopen, nearly 600 million dollars of frozen deposits are being restored to depositors through Government assistance.

The results of the "New Deal" have been the re-employment of several millions, re-organisation of industry, reasonable profits for industry, adequate pay and proper conditions for Labour.

The President looked to the time in the not distant future, when the budget would balance.

He emphasised that the United States was unable to participate in the political arrangement of Europe, but was always ready to co-operate in world measures aimed at reduction of armaments and lowering of trade barriers.

He declared Banditry, lynching and other outrages required immediate measures of suppression. Reuter.

STABILISATION LONG WAY OFF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

Mr. Roosevelt regards permanent currency stabilisation a long way off, says the White House which adds that the President feels that the entire financial structure good, that many nations are so weak and budgets so unbalanced that it will be impossible way of worldwide stabilisation.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON'S NEW MOVE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

Public Works Administration has allotted 25 million dollars to remove the unprofitable cultivated farmland from crop production.—Reuter.

BARON VAN FRITSCH'S NEW APPOINTMENT

BERLIN, Jan. 3.

Baron Von Fritsch has been appointed to the Chief Army Command in succession to General Von Hammerstein.

Von Fritsch was on the general staff during the war, became Major-General in November, 1930 and was given command of the first artillery division.—Reuter.

In order to maintain the number of cadets at the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun at the full sanctioned strength, it has been decided that any vacancies caused by the withdrawal of a cadet for any reason shall be filled with the least possible delay. —United Press.

BENEFICIAL TO COTTON GROWER

Jagjivandas Welcomes Agreement

That the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement would prove beneficial to the Indian cotton grower was emphasised by Mr. Jagjiwandas Dossabhoy, Vice-President, Cotton Brokers Association and Director, East India Cotton Association, in the course of an interview to the Associated Press.

"I feel sure," said Mr. Dossabhoy, "that the Japanese spinners, on account of the low cost of production, will import into India the maximum quota allowed under the Agreement and would, therefore, have to buy the agreed million and half bales of cotton every year.

"This means that the Government of India have secured for the Indian cotton grower a buyer for one-third of India's cotton crop and as such it is expected that Indian cotton would not be sold in future lower in parity compared with American cotton.

SATISFACTORY.

"The agreement is fairly satisfactory to all parties, in view of the fact that a number of conflicting interests had to be reconciled.

"In these days of keen competition when every country is out to sell her goods, the Agreement provides a broad market to Japan with reduced duty for her goods without detriment to India's textile industry.

"The Agreement arrives at a time when the economic conditions in India have become extremely critical, particularly because of the determined policy of the Government of India to maintain the rupee at such a high and unnatural level, in spite of the heavy depreciation of the American dollar to raise commodity prices.

"Though the negotiations have been marked by tardiness, the ultimate result compensates serious losses suffered by growers and merchants in the last few months

"For this practical achievement in the face of so many difficulties, both the Indian and Japanese Delegates deserve congratulations."

TENSION AT KAPURTHALA

Arrested Persons Taken To Unknown Destination

KAPURTHALA, Jan. 3.

Eight Muslims alleged to be responsible for threatening public tranquility and carrying on propaganda were arrested by authorities to-day. Among arrested are Chaudhri, Abdul Aziz, Dictator, Zamindara League and Khalifa Amanuddin, Secretary Anjumani Raza Karan Isiam.

It is reported that the arrested persons have been taken to some unknown destination.

The police and military are parading the streets of Kapurthala.—"United Press."

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Four Knights Nominated As Governors

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

Sir Dinshaw Watcha, Sir Rajendranath Mukherjee, Sir Annamalai Chettiar and Sir Sundersingh Majithia have been nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council to be Governors of the Imperial Bank for one year from January 27.—United Press.

VISCOUNT CHURCHILL DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Viscount Churchill died suddenly of Pneumonia.—Reuter.

Vise Count Churchill was born in 1864 and was created Vise Count in 1902.

COTTON PRICES GO UP

Agreement Will Ginger Up Market

The news that the Japanese Delegates have accepted the Government of India's proposals in regard to the proposed Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement has had a distinctly bullish effect on the Bombay Cotton Market, which during the past two days, has been showing a tendency to rise in anticipation of the Agreement.

The market which opened today at 187 shot up to 191 anticipating the signing of the Agreement, and immediately after the news of the acceptance of the Government of India's proposals came through, the market again recorded a rise of another couple of rupees.

The market still maintains an upward tendency, the undertone being quite firm. The news of acceptance by the Japanese delegates of the Government of India's proposals has been received favourably in commercial circles, where the view is held that the Agreement will be beneficial to cotton growers, in view of the fact that Japan is sure to take the fullest advantage of the quota importing 400 million yards piecegoods into India, and as a necessary corollary, would buy the maximum of one and half million bales of Indian raw cotton bales of Indian raw cotton.

Over and above this, the Agreement, it is stated, will exercise a steadying influence on the cotton market in Bombay, which for sometime past, has been showing a tendency to fall.—A. P.

LANCASHIRE WELCOMES IT

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Mr. T. D. Barlow Chairman of the Lancashire Textile delegation to India commenting on the Indo-Japanese agreement said the news has been hailed enthusiastically by the leaders of the Lancashire textile interests.

Mr. Barlow added "I am delighted at this news which means that we shall be able to resume negotiations with the Japanese quickly."

TRIUMPH FOR ASIATIC NATIONS

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

The satisfactory conclusion of the Indo-Japanese negotiations is welcomed here as a triumph for the two Asiatic Nations, which met for the first time on the basis of direct negotiations.

The outlines of the Agreement, which has been concluded now, were really reached over a month and a half ago, and the terms now accepted were offered by the Government of India a month ago. The Japanese held the matter up hoping against hope that the Government of India, in its anxiety to protect the cotton cultivator, would yield further and further.

LAURELS FOR BHORE.

India's Delegation was perhaps the most ideally chosen. Sir Joseph Bhore worked hard with the assistance of very capable secretariat. Sir Fazli Hussain's contribution to negotiations was most solid, as it enabled the interests of the agriculturists to be weighed in proper balance, consistent with the national interests.

Sir Frank Noyce brought into the problem expert knowledge he had gathered as the President of the Cotton Tariff Board.

Mr. Stewart as the Commerce Secretary, had worked hard at the job for six months and knew all the details and had the valuable assistance of Dr. Meek, Sir Vijiaraghavachariar, Mr. Hardy and other officials.

The Japanese side too had very strong advisers and the determination of H.E. Sawada to come to an agreement helped by optimism and ability of Mr. Mitsushima, the Secretary-General and the helpful co-operation of Mr. Kurata, Leader of the Cotton Delegation, brought about the desired result.

Thus, though the Tri-Partite Conference did not succeed to bring in all the three parties, negotiations have proved more successful than optimists ever imagined at the time they started in Simla.

IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

The date on which the Cotton Agreement will be enforced is not known, but it is understood that it will be early, as under the Cotton Act, Government can change the tariff through Notification without fresh legislative sanction.

DELEGATIONS TO MEET

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

An unconfirmed report states that a final and full meeting of the official delegations of the Indian and Japanese Governments will take place either to-morrow or the day after, to be followed immediately by other meetings of the treaty draft Committee, which expect to conclude their labours by the time Sir Joseph Bhore returns from Calcutta on January 13.

The signing of the Agreement is expected to take place by January 20th or even earlier. Preparations for the Cotton Delegation's departure for Japan are afoot, and as arranged at present, non-official delegates will sail from Calcutta on January 16th and the official delegation from Colombo on February 1st.—"United Press."

HISTORIC TRADE PARLEYS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

The Japanese Delegation's final acceptance of the Indian Government's proposals rings the curtain down on the protracted negotiations at Simla and later at Delhi.

The negotiations were marked by alarms and excursions, proposals and counter-proposals, tentative agreements and their reference to the Japanese Gov-

BRITONS TO QUIT

Sequel To Chinese Decision To Suppress Fukhien Rebels

OFFENSIVE TO BEGIN

Government Advises Them To Withdraw To Places Of Safety

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 3.

British subjects numbering 300 in the Chinese Province of Fukhien has been advised by the British Government to withdraw to places of safety. This follows the decision of the Chinese Govevrnment to take warlike action to suppress the rebellion in Fukhien.

DEWAS MAHARAJA'S ALLEGATIONS

Govt. Deny Interference With Worship

NEW DELHI, January 3.

A communique issued by the Government of India states: "in regard to a recent telegram from His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas publisred in the press Dewas publisred in the press alleging that religious services in certain samasthanas in Dewas State were interfered with, it is understood that the Maharaja has been misinformed. The worship is being carried on as usual.

Two of the shrines concerned are understood to be Shrimukia shrine of the ruling family and Chhatris of Highmesses' ancestors.

The third devasthan known as devasthan supa is not in the State, but is situated in private property of Maharaja's brother in the Deccan.

The question of alienations is under examination and the extent to which it may be necssary to reduce grants in order to prevent undue dissipation of State revenue is being considered. In the meantime, arrangements have been made in the interests of State and its people for the collection of village revenue through regular State Agency instead of by individuals independent of proper control.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

POST-MORTEM FINDING

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

The post-mortem examination of Mrs. Snell's body showed that two bullets had entered her left-chest and one her abdomen, each of which was sufficient to cause death, while the bullet passed through Mr. Osborne's temple.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Mahomoud Bey, the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist, who has astonished the world by his wonderful powers and his remarkable predictions, now is in Bombay at 3rd floor, Lansdowne House, behind Regal Theatre, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. His Fee is Rs. 5 for 3 Questions to be spiritually solved in your presence. (7783).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Two cashiers for a Bank. Cash security Rs. 2,000 essential. Decent salary. Apply Box No. 1789, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To let ground floor and upper floor premises for godown, office or business purposes in the Svadeshi Mill's Estate at Charni Road. For inspection and particulars see Mr. Ratanji Sukhia on the Estate. 7790

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute: Fresh Classes in various Commercial subjects, especially for F.C.R.A., F.A.A., F.I.S.A., and F.C.C.S. Examinations will start work from 2nd January. Enrol immediately to get utmost benefit of our tuition service. For Free Prospectus apply at Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (1762).

M.Sc. (London) coaches students in Physics & Mathematics for all examinations. Admission to classes limited. Individual attention. Apply S. P. Desai, M.Sc., (London), Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Fort. (1763).

Wanted candidates to earn Rs. 150 per month by qualifying as Sub-Engineers, Overseers through correspondence instruction. The Principal, British India Technical College (Registered) Sukkur, Sind. (1770).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted Gentleman of Status to co-operate or finance up to Rs. 15,000 on guaranteed business with excellent profit. Apply Box No. 1771, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

Public Notices

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

W. I. C. PETROL.

AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Sole Agent and Agents for distribution of W.I.C. Petrol in Bombay City and Suburbs. The Company will provide pumps, service stations and all necessary outfit. Apply personally at the Company's office at Amarchand Building, Ballard Road, Bombay. 7791

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of—
(i) 1450 tons of hot asphalt for surface dressing of roads;
(ii) 250 tons of cold bitumen emulsion;
(iii) 1500 tons of gas coke; and
(iv) 2100 brass of coarse sand,
will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Friday the 12th January, 1934.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee one to any one deputed to receive them by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK.
For City Engineer.
Municipal Offices;
Bombay, 3rd January, 1934.
7800

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of Hay, for one year, commencing from 1-3-1934, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on 12th January, 1934.

TENDER I—For Hay for Municipal Bullocks and other animals to be supplied in Bombay.

TENDER II—For Hay for Cattle, Sheep and Goats at the Municipal Slaughter House at Bandra.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be given to anyone on payment of Rupee one, by the Undersigned, who will give any further particulars required by the tenderer.

The tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF HAY TO THE MUNICIPAL CATTLE." addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.) on 12-1-1934.

Tenderers will state the place of origin of the grass and the year of the crop and if steam pressed, the name of the place where it has been pressed.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer,
Public Health Department,
Bombay, dated 3-1-1934.
7798

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. O. 45 of 1933.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

And

In the matter of the KASTURCHAND MILLS CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act and having its Registered Office at Outram Road, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. BHAGWANDAS AND BROTHERS, a firm carrying on business in Yarn and Piecegoods at Tamba Kanta, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 11th day of December, 1933, presented to the Hon'ble the Judge hearing Company winding up matters of the said Court in Chambers by Messrs. Bhagwandas and Brothers, the Petitioners abovenamed, the Creditors of the said Company, and that by an order made by the said Judge in Chambers on the 19th day of December, 1933, the said Petition is directed to be heard before the said Judge, on the 22nd day of January, 1934 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of the hearing by himself, his attorney, or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 27th day of December 1933.

ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
113, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
7799

AUCTION SALES

D. MISTRY & Co.,
62. Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY

Messrs. D. MISTRY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on account and risk of the Parties concerned, latest designed very valuable ornaments of diamonds, Emeralds, Rubbies, and Pearls such as bangles, necklaces, earrings, ravifull sets, bracelets, nose pins, lady's full sets sadi pins, single and double row pearl bangles, diamond rings, etc. TODAY (THURSDAY) the 4th January 1934, at 2-30 p.m. at 62 Medow's Street, Fort.

D. MISTRY AND CO.

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From 30th December for one complete week

DAILY 3 shows: 5, 7-30 and 10 P.M.
EXTRA Shows on SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY at 2-30 P.M.

3RD GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
DAILY 2 SHOWS
At 5 and 9-30 p.m.

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Location: Nana Chowk, Gowalia Tank
THRILLING MOTOR CYCLE JUMP
By
JOE JENKINS
(For Day Shows)
MOTOR JUMP BY DARE-DEVIL KISON SING (for night show)
LOOPING THE LOOP (for Both Shows)
Never seen here before in Bombay

Special arrangement of Trams After the Show.

Rates of admission: Rs. 2/4 (Sofa); Re. 1/2 (Chair); 9 annas (Gallery).
Half-rates for Children under 10 (except Gallery)

The Company will proceed to Akola and will commence their plays from 14th January 1934.

Under the kind patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
at the
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY, the 6th January At 8-30 p.m.
SAVITRI

SUNDAY, the 7th January At 3-30 p.m.
SWAYAMVAR

Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

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Greatest of All Musicals
WITH
SIX SNAPPY SONG HITS

NEXT WEEK
"CHARLIE CHAN'S GREATEST CASE"
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WARNER OLAND
HEATHER ANGEL

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
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Tottori Maru	5973	17 Jan	27 Jan
Nagato Maru	5901	24 Jan.	3 Feb.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	9 Jan.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	20 Jan
Hakone Maru	10500	5 Feb.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	3 Jan
Terukuni Maru	12000	15 Jan.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	24 Jan.
Chichibu Maru	17500	7 Feb.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	22 Jan.
Hikawa Maru	11600	3 Feb

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Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

COTTON
LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate we receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay Spot rate and expectation (Karna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:
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Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

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Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Argun Maru	24th Dec.	8th Jan.
Hagoe ,,	6th Jan.	22nd ,,
Shogen ,,	19th ,,	9th Feb.
Havre ,,	3rd ,,	6th ,,
Choyo ,,	25th ,,	30th Jan.

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ORISSA IN DISTRESS

Mr. Sahu On Government's Supreme Duty

"TINKERING WITH SITUATION"

CUTTACK, Dec. 29.

Mr. L. N. Sahu, Secretary, Orissa Flood Relief Committee writes:

"Orissa's destressed condition to-day must move every man and melt every heart. The floods came and went away, devastating thousands of acres of land and hundreds of thousands of homes, leaving men, women and children destitute. Orissa's shame must be saved by Bombay and Ahmedabad Japan and Lancashire. All humanity is one. Orissa's shame is India's and world's shame."

"Many public workers from Bombay Presidency and Bengal have come and visited the flood affected areas of Orissa. Government's duty is supreme. But it is a pity that the Government's inaction has resulted in sombre and sullen hopelessness and despair all over the country. The Government of Bihar and Orissa have failed to be large-hearted. So far it has merely tinkered with the situation."

HEAVY PRICE FOR FREEDOM

"Pulgaon Gang Case" Accused Acquitted After Long Detention

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

According to "Daily News", after one and a half years' detention in jail and four mouths' sessions trial and after Government had incurred nearly Rs. 40,000 as expenses, all the gang case have been acquitted by nineteen accused in the Pulgaon the Sessions Judge, Wardha.

The statement of the approver that the accused belonged to a gang of house-breakers and committed a series of offences in Wardha and Berar has been rejected as unacceptable by the Sessions Judge.—(United Press.)

GREATEST AND BRAVEST

Jubbulpore's Tribute To Ram Mohan Roy As Reformer

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 2.

A public meeting was held to celebrate the Raja Ram Mohan Roy centenary, under the presidentship of K. B. Zakir Ali, Mr. B. C. Roy narrated the event of Roy's life. Mr. Griefiths following traced various influences of his life which he considered as a preface to, and typical of, the modern age. He was father and pioneer of modern reform movements.

Dr. Owa Jwalaprasad compared Raja with Dayanand, and said Dayanand attained greater success than Roy, because the latter did not base his teaching on Vadas, and preferred "gyanmarg" to "Karmakanda."

Dr. Choudhari stressed character rather than rituals and characterised Brahmo Samaj as a sectarian religion, which was sharply refuted by Mr. Gowinkant Roy, Sjt. Beohar Rajendra Sinha defended Roy's monotheism, as based on Vedas, which we synthesize Bible, aiming at unversal relisized with the Koran and the gion. He also narrated the Raja's literary and political achievements concluding the president paid tribute to the Raja as the greatest and bravest reformer India had ever produced.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

BANKER DUPED

Mehta Made To Wait In Vain In Victoria

How cases of crimes in the city and elsewhere are emulated from the crimes of bravado depicted in the cinema films, are demonstrated in the police courts of Bombay where various types of men are hauled up for committing crimes which they would not otherwise think of with normal intelligence.

One such case was illustrated on Wednesday in the Court of Mr. I. N. Mehta at Girgaon Police Court, when a Hindu was charged with duping Haji Ahmed Haji Hussain having his business at Mumbadevi. It appears Bhimji and Kanji two Hindu brothers went to Haji Hassan who is a banker, and represented that they had pawned ornaments worth Rs. 290 to a grocer at Khetwadi and demanded a loan stating that the ornaments from the grocer would be released and handed over to the complainant. The complainant gave Rs. 290 to his "Mehta" and sent him with the accused. At a certain spot in Khetwadi, one of the accused got down from the victoria and it is alleged, took away the money promising him to come in a few minutes with the ornaments. As he did not return for a long time, the other brother also left the Mehta in the victoria assuring him that he would be back soon with his brother. As none appeared, the police were informed and Bhimji was arrested but the other accused Kanji is not traced. The accused was remanded to police custody for ten days.

Kanji is still absconding.

INDIAN SCHOLAR FOR AMERICA

Mr. Govind Chintaman Palekar, B.Sc., sailed for America by the S. S. Ranchi on Saturday. Mr. Palekar hails from Belgaum and passed his B. Sc. Examination from the Fergusson College this year in the First Class, scoring the highest number of marks in Chemistry. He was appointed a Fellow for the Year at the Fergusson College. He has now been awarded a scholarship by the Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha G. S. B. Foreign Education Society, and is proceeding to America to study sugar-engineering.

Sreejukta Charsila Debi, of Bansberia has donated a sum of Rs. 300 to the building fund of a proposed girls' school in her native place.

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THE REGAL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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"MUSIC BOX"
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HUNGARIAN VIOLINIST & CARICATURIST
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SONGS! MUSIC! DANCES!
LOVELY GIRLS!
Footlights," "A Regular Trooper," "Way of all Freshmen," "Yours Sincerely," "Havana Cocktail," "Music To My Ears," "Darn Tootin.":
ALL SNAPPY HAPPY CATCHY HITS!
NEXT SATURDAY
The Great Character Actor
LIONEL BARRYMORE
IN RADIO'S DRAMA OF THE RISE AND FALL OF A CELEBRATED FORTUNE
"SWEEPINGS"
Booking Open From 9-30 a.m.

DEMONSTRATION OF PHYSICAL FEATS

Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Vyayam Mandir Function

A public gathering of the Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Vyayam-Mandir was held Saturday night in the compound of Ramji Assar School under the presidentship of Sjt. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah.

Attractive physical feats e.g. Namaskar, Lathi, Malkhamb, Lezim, Muscles Controlling, breaking of the iron chain, passing through burning rings and lifting of heavy weights by teeth, were demonstrated; and they were highly appreciated by the audience.

The Honorary Secretary of the Mandir then read the report in which it was said that the Mandir was established four years ago and was giving free training in gymnasium.

Mr. Dahyalal Makanji Javeri then spoke appealing to the audience to help the institution and Mr. Laxmidas Thacker supported the appeal.

The President Mr. Chimanlal Shah thanked the members for conferring upon him the honour of presiding over such a function. He congratulated the youths for such attractive feats and also congratulated the tutor Mr. Sopalkar for giving such able training. He presented one silver medal to one Mr. Gopaldas Modi, who bravely rolled a bullock cart over his body. He narrated the advantages of gymnasium and said if India wanted Swaraj the people should first learn how to keep fit. He exhorted the public to help the institution by men and money.

Several physical feats were then demonstrated and the meeting terminated late at night.

EXCURSION SPECIAL RETURNS TO BOMBAY

An Excursion Special was arranged by Messrs. P. S. Divadkar and Co., of Victoria Terminus, Bombay to cover a ten days' tour in Northern India. The Special left Bombay by the G.I.P. Route on the night of 23rd December and returning here yesterday morning after a very interesting and enjoyable trip to Ajanta Caves, Bhopal, Gwalior, Delhi, Muttra, Agra and Sanchi.

The party of Excursionists by the Special Train consisted of ladies and gentlemen of different castes and of various professions. The total number of passengers in the train were about 160, all travelling 2nd class. Two Dining Cars had been attached to the Special and separate arrangements had been made for serving vegetarian and non-vegetarian food.

Every member of the party who had taken advantage of this holiday trip was fully satisfied with Messrs. Divadkar's arrangements and in recognition of his valuable services en route, the Tourists have contributed a certain sum for presenting the Organisers with a silver casket.

Before alighting from the train the passengers unanimously requested Messrs. Divadkar to arrange similar Excursions in other parts of India, and they were very enthusiastic in promising their further patronage to the organisers.

PROOFS OF SPIRITUALISM

Mr. T. D. Khare's Lecture

Under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society, Bombay, Sjt. T. B. Khare, Auditor delivered an interesting lecture on his experiences in spirit-communication in the Lokashahi Swaraj Party Hall on Thursday evening.

Mr. Khare regretted the present disbelief in spiritual matters, which he pointed out was due to the impact of Western materialistic ideas. But he pointed out that the ancient ideas were being demonstrated by new spiritualistic methods and in some respects such as photo-graphy the modern spiritualists had gone far ahead of the sages of antiquity.

He was followed by Mr. Rishi who discussed at some length the points in the criticism that had appeared in a local Gujerati paper. The seances in the Indian Spiritualist Society were uniformly successfully he said and they are enlivened by messages from enthusiastic spirit-guides like Oka It was of no use to criticise without having seen or read anything about the subject concluded Mr. Rishi.

Bunder Road, Karachi was the tragic scene of a fatal accident on Monday night when Nanalal while alighting from a tram on Gujerati, a young compositor, the wrong side stumbled and was knocked down by another tramcar and killed.

OPERATOR DISCHARGED

No Evidence To Prove Charge Of Theft, Says Magistrate

A charge for the theft of 225 tolas of silver form His Majesty's Mint preferred against a switchboard operator by the Superintendent of the refinery department was dismissed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon.

Salvador Gonsalves, stood charged at the instance of Mr. Baker, the Superintendent with having stolen 225 tolas of silver from the refinery department of the Mint.

CLUE TO ARREST.

The case for the prosecution was that one Krishna Daji was arrested at Gamdevi for being in possession of certain bars of silver. On a statement made by Krishna Daji that, the accused had sold him silver granules which he had melted down and made into a bar, the accused was arrested.

The accused denied the charge and stated in his defence that the case against him was a frame-up by some interested parties. He explained that the silver granules found in his coat pocket at the time of his arrest were deposits from the cotton waste which he had to use for cleaning the electrical appliances in the Mint.

As there was no evidence to incriminate the accused, the Magistrate ordered his discharge.

Mr. W. K Manker, Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. V. F. Couto, Advocate.

THREE ARRESTS IN 'PHONE CABIN

Sequel To Complaint Of Tampering With And Removing Coins

The Bombay Telephone Company laid a clever trap for the arrest of the persons who were tempering with their automatic public telephones lately.

Having received several complaints that the cabin of the automatic telephone at Hughes Road was tampered with and coms removed they kept a watch on Tuesday and, it is alleged, Babu Rama and two others getting inside the cabin and tampering with the phone there. They were immediately arrested and on a search being made no coin on their person was found.

They were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate at Girgaon, and remanded to police custody pending police investigations for seven days.

CHANGED PROGRAMME

Laurel And Hardy Comedies And Music At Regal

In response to popular request the management of the Regal have been able to secure a selection of Laurel and Hardy comedies which have al been combined into one bumper laugh programme of nine reels of hectic, hilarious entertainment.

In addition to the Laurel and Hardy programme Mr. Laszlo Schwartz, the eminent Hungarian villonist and caricaturist known as "the musical wit of the world" will appear in person on the Regal stage.

This programme is only for today and to-morrow with two shows daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. and we commend it to those in search of a good laugh tonic. Warner Bros. the producers of musical pictures like "Gold Diggers of 1933" have combined a selection of all their musical revue films full of harmony, rhythm jazz and catchy music into a complete eleven reels programme of musical entertainment which they will be releasing at the Capitol to-day and tomorrow at 6-30 and 10 p.m. The programme includes, "Footlights," "A Regular Trooper," "Way of all Freshmen," "Yours Sincerily," "Havana Cooktail," "Music to my Ears," and "Darn' Tootin'". All are gay numbers with gay music, gay scenes and gay people while the spirit of the music and the plot of the story in these numbers are infectious.

SWADESHI MARKET MUSEUM

During the fortnight commencing from the 16th December 1933, this Museum, located in the Vallabh Galley of the Swadeshi Market, was visited by a large number, of people of whom ofer 1,000, put their signature on its register. The delegates to the Medical Conference and the all-India Swadeshi Sangh Conference were invited and visited it in a large number.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 3, 1990.
Muslim: Ramzan 17, 1352.
Parsi: Tir 30, 1303.
Hightide: 2-03; 13-56.
Lowtide 8-21; 19-41.
Sunrise: 7h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 14m.
Indian Science Congress, Royal Institute of Science. 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, January 5.

Indian Science Congress: University Buildings, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 6.

Indian Science Congress: University Buildings, 10 a.m.
S.S. "Narkunda" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Leave It To Me". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE: "A Southern Maid". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE REGAL: Complete Programme of Selected "Laurel & Hardy" Comedies and on the stage "Laszlo Schwartz", the eminent Hungarian Violinist and Caricaturist. To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE CAPITOL: 11 Reels of Warner Bros. Musical Revue Selections of Songs, Spectacle and Dances. To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "My Weakness". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "A Bedtime Story". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Private Life Of Henry VIII". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Malati-Madhav". Time as usual.
GLOBE: "Dixiana". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Bhakta Pralhad." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "That's A Good Girl". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Surya Kumari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE: "Hook, Line And Sinker". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

FIVE-MILE CYCLE RACE: The Malcolm Cycling Club holds a 5-mile Cycle Race for boys of 13 years and under, on Sunday (28th instant) round the Oval, at 7 a.m.

Three cups will be awarded. Entry Fee of Re 1 along with the Birth Certificate or the Certificate of a Principal of an Institute regarding the age of the competitor must be sent before noon of 20th instant to Jolly Shroff, 6, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay.

TENDERS FOR STERLING: On Wednesday, the 3rd January 1934, tenders to the amount of £1,775,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 56 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 10th January 1934, on the same conditions as previously announced.

POSTAL NOTICE: Superscribed mails for Singapur, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Calcutta Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 2 p.m. on Thursday the 4th instant.

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LATE M. MAHOMED ALI

Third Anniversary Day Celebrations

A public meeting of the Mohamad Ali Literary Trust and Union will be held to-day (Thursday) at 4-30 p.m. a Sakina Hall, 33 Patka Manzil, Bhindi Bazar to celebrate the 3rd Anniversary Day of the late Moulana Mohammad Ali.

Mr. Alimohoy Hakimji Nami, the Secretary of the Anjuman will deliver a lecture on the life and work of the great patriot.

ADVANCE KHADI

A pretty welcome progress is recorded in the sale of Khadi at Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works-Khadi Shop situated at Girgaum Back Road near Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls High School, new building.

The sales effected from 25th to 31st December 1933 total Rs. 2,801.

Sjt. K F. Nariman visited the Khadi shop, and was much pleased with handspun and handwoven genuine articles ranging from 12 to 80' of yarn.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7 a.m. Time Signal and commercial bulletin.
12 noon: Indian music.
12-30 p.m. European music.
1 p.m. Market opening rates. close down.
5-30 p.m. Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Moments Musical by Richard Meredith.
6-45 p.m. B.B.C. Symphony. Orchestra.
7-45 p.m. Market prices. (Interval.)
8-30 p.m. News, weather and cotton rates.
9-10 p.m. Recitation of Holy Qu'ran.
9-20 p.m. Jaddanbai in light music.
11 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Northern Studio Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Evensong from Westminster Abbey.
9-15 p.m. Interlude.
9-20 p.m. Concert by Elsie Phillips and Cecil Turner.
9-45 p.m. Under Big Ben, a talk by Mr. Howard Marshall.
10 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. Dance Music.

TO-DAY'S WOMEN'S MEETING: As the first item of "Govardhanram Tripathi Anniversary Celebration" a meeting of Gujerati women will be held at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in the hall of "Shree Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal", Girgaum Back Road Mrs. Faiz Tyabjee will preside.

ALLEGED RECEIVING STOLEN METAL

Silversmith And His Servant Released On Bail

On a charge of having received and sold 17,000 tolas of silver valued at Rs. 8,5/0 alleged to have been stolen from His Majesty's Mint a silversmith and his servant were placed before the Presidency Magistrate Third Court on Wednesday. As the inquiries had not been completed the accused were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 respectively.

Parshram Vishnu and Anant Waman, the accused in the case, were arrested as a result of certain information received by the Police. The Police alleged that Salvador Gonsalves, a switchboard operator in the Mint used to bring the silver granules from the Mint and sell them to the suspects, who, in turn, melted it and converted them into bars and sold them in the bazzar. The Police further alleged that the September last the 1st accused absconded from Bombay as he feared the police were about to arrest him in this connection. He was traced at Ratnafiri and brought down to Bombay.

As the Police applied for an adjournment to complete their inquiries the Magistrate adjourned the case to January 6 and ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail.

NAGPUR TEAM AGAINST M. C. C.

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

The Committee of the Provincial Cricket Board met this morning and selected the following players to represent Central Provinces and Berar against the M.C.C. in the forthcoming three-day match, beginning on Jany. 19, at Nagpur:—

Major C.K. Naidu (Captain);
Dr. Ratnam,
C.S. Naidu,
Ganpat Naidu,
Tatarao,
Rahman Pasha,
Battiwala,
S.K. Razzaque,
T.S. Naidu,
M. Mehta and
R.K. Rao.

Reserves:—S. H Razzaque, Irani and Wagh.—A. P.

SHIP ENGINEER MISSING.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Mr. Peter Gellespie, Engineer in the s.s. "Elephanta" now lying in the Hooghly river, left the ship yesterday and has not yet returned. The ship sailed to Rangoon today, but Mr. Gellespie's whereabouts are not yet known.—A. P.

DARING THEFT OF NEW CAR

Disappears From Worli And Is Found At J. J. Hospital

THIEVES NOT TRACED

A brand new car belonging to the Mudhol State was stolen from the garage situated in the Stone House at Worli on New Year's Eve.

It appears that the car which is worth Rs 3,000, had been garaged on the night of December 31. The next morning it was reported to Mr. T. V. Kulkarni, the gentleman in charge of Mudhol State Palace in Bombay, that some thieves had broken the lock of the garage-door the previous night and removed the chocolate-coloured car.

Mr. Kulkarni lodged a complaint with the Agripada police who made vigorous search for the stolen car, but to no avail.

A day later, however, the car was found to be parked inside the J. J. Hospital compound. The Agripada police were informed of the find. It was found that the car intact and nothing had been removed.

Enquiries to trace the offenders are being carried on by the Agripada police.

VILLAGE POLICE & CRIMINAL CASES

Scheme Of Serving Summonses To Be Extended

The Director of Information, Bombay write:—

The Government of Bombay have considered a joint report by the Comnmissioners of Divisions and the Inspector General of Police regarding the scheme of serving summonses in criminal cases through the agency of the Village Police which was introduced in 1922 as an experimental measure in cognizable and non-cognizable cases in the Ahmednagar district and in non-organizable casts in the Dharwar and Belgaum districts and, later, in the two talukas of Bulsar and Olpad in the Surat district.

As a result Government accept the opinion of the reporting officers that the scheme deserves the widest possible extension in the districts of the Presidency, excluding Sind.

Government have directed that the Commissioners, in consultation with the District Magistrates in their respective Divisions, should ascertain the areas to which the scheme can be extended in its full form. Their investigation should include the Dharwar and Belgaum districts, in which the/ scheme has not been fully introduced, although the strength of the District Police has been reduced on the assumption that it would be fully worked, as in the Ahmdnagar district. The whole of the Surat district should be regarded as suitable for the introduction of the scheme without further investigation.

WAGE-CUT ARBITRATION

Labour Delegates To Place Case Before Mahatma

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

Messrs. Gulzarilal Nanda and Khandubhai Desai, Secretaries, Labour Association, left to-night for Bangalore to represent their case against 25 per cent. wage cut before the Arbitration Board consisting of Ganchiji and Mr. Chimanlal Parikh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.

Mr. Chimanlal Parikh and the representatives of the Millowners' Association, headed by Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai will leave for Bangalore on Friday.

The Labour Association submitted its written statement also to tre Arbitration Board to-day.—A.P.

WEAVERS' CONFERENCE.

BERHAMPORE, (By Mail.)

The Devangis (weavers) of Ichapore taluk met in conference on the 24th instant at Ichapore, under the presidency of Rao Saheb C. S. Ramachandra Chettiar, B.A., B.L., President, District Educational Council, Coimbatore.

In his presidential address, he expatiated upon the importance of the Devangi community as the basis of man's economic welfare as food and clothing were the essentials of human existence and exhorted the Devangis to be united and work for their economic, educational and social uplife, while at the same time contributing to national welfare.

One important resolution passed was that the cheap imported foreign cloth should not be encouraged as the weaver community was now economically starving owing to keen competition.

PEASANTS MUST PAY!

C. P. Labour M.L.C.'s Resolution Ruled Out Of Order

NO REDUCTION IN LAND REVENUE

Kedar's Resolution for Indian Revenue Member Meets with Similar Fate.

NAGPUR, Jan. 3

Two non-official resolutions, notices of which were given by Messrs. Kedar and Fullay, Members of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, have been disallowed by Government.

Mr. Kedar, the leader of the Ministerial party had tabled a resolution urging the appointment of an Indian to hold charge of the Revenue Department of the Government in view of the present plight of agriculturists and recommending that Mr. Gordon, the present Revenue Member be given charge of law and order.

Mr. Fulay, Labour Member and Lala Jainarayan had jointly given notice of a resolution recommending that 40 per cent. reduction of land revenue till the present economic depression has passed away.

As stated above, both the resolutions have been ruled out of order.—(United Press).

VISCOUNT OF BARDEZ II DEAD

Portuguese India Loses Her Illustrious Son

(From A Correspondent)
MAPUCA, (Bardez, Goa)
Jan. 1.

On the 20th ultimo died in his place at Mapuca, the Rt. Hon. Viscount of Bardez II Advocate Senhor Filipe Heitor Pinto de Carvalho. He was one of the most distinguished and noble personages in the public life of Protuguese India, and his aristonomic and social aspirations he cratic nature ever made him the champion of masses whose eco-defended before the Government with selflessness that wrung even from his adversaries since admiration and respect.

At an early age, he became a Magistrate of the district of Pernem and a Member of the Court of Public Administration and Finances, and worked as one of the editors of "A Patria" political journal of great fame and repute, throughout the Portuguese nation, founded by First Viscount of Bardez, Senhor Freacio Caitaus de Carvalho.

The funeral which took place on the next day (21st) was a homage to the departed patriot, being attended by H. E. The Governor-General of Portuguese India, numerous clergy and by rich and poor in thousands.

ASHES TO BE SCATTERED IN BAY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

In accordance with the last wishes of the late Sir William Frentice formerly Home Member to the Government of Bengal, his ashes are being taken down by Mr. G. P. Hogg, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Sandhead to-morrow morning in the pilot steamer "Fraser" to be scattered under the waters of Bay of Bengal.—"United Press."

PATHE

YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SECOND TEST MATCH BEGINS ON FRIDAY

Five Important Changes Made In Indian Team Makes It A Strong Batting And Bowling Combination

(By Our Special Correspondent).

The selection of the Indian team for the Second Test which begins at Calcutta on January 5, will give general satisfaction. Five important changes have been made, Naoomal, Dilawar Hussein, Gopalan, Mushtaq Ali and C. S. Naidu replacing Colah, Jai, Jamshedji, Navle and Ramji, who played in the First Test team in Bombay in December last.

The team is as follows:—

MAJOR C. K. NAIDU (Capt.)
LT. WAZIR ALI
AMARNATH
M. NISSAR
J. NAOOMAL
V. MERCHANT
DILAWAR HUSSEIN
GOPALAN
MUSHTAQ ALI
C. S. NAIDU
AMARSINGH
NAZIR ALI (12th Man)

The presence of Dilawar Hussein who will be wicket-keeper and opening batsman, should strengthen the batting. Naoomal is a splendid fieldsman, and it will be gratifying if he reproduces his English batting form of 1932.

As a left-hand spin bowler, fielder and sound batsman, Mushtaq Ali deserves his place. Gopalan and C. S. Naidu should strengthen the bowling. The latter is also a painstaking batsman and a brilliant field.

DARING THEFT FROM FLAT

Quadrangular Cricketer In Carmichael Rd. Loses Jewellery

A quadrangular cricket player living in Malabar Hills was the victim of a burglary on New Year's even, when jewellery worth more than Rs. 500 was removed from his flat.

It appears that on the night of December 31, some burglars entered into the flat of Mr. F. F. F. Styleman, living on the third floor of a building in Carimchawl Road through the open window, and finding that the occupant of the flat had gone out, removed gold and silver articles worth Rs. 575.

Mr. Styleman discovered the loss of property on the morning of New Year's day and reported it to the Gamdevi police.

Inspectors Vanjara and Dyer and Sub-Inspector Sawant visited the place of the offence and investigations are being carried on to trace the culprit.

NEXT SATURDAY

Bright Musical Comedy of the Gay 'Nineties

THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

Featuring

The rubber-faced comedian

LESLIE HENSON

Peppy Dances, Songs and Music!!

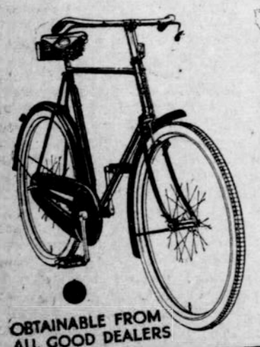
WELLINGTON

TALKIES, Dhobi Talao.

Ride a RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

The Raleigh is built to the plans of designers and engineers who are not only experts in their profession, but experienced and successful cyclists. Every part is designed for the rider's benefit — to give sweetness and ease of running and long life over every kind of road.



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KIDNAPPING CHARGE FAILS

Reporter Given Benefit Of Doubt By Chief Presidency Magistrate & Acquitted

On the ground that the prosecution had failed to prove that a sixteen year old Hindu girl had been kidnapped with immoral intent, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, passed orders acquitting Chandrapal Avasthi, reporter of the "Swadhin Bharat" of Bombay who was charged with kidnapping Lilavati (16) from the house of her husband Prabhu Dayal.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused resided in the same building with his family where the complainant Prabhu Dayal and his wife Lilavati were staying.

GIRL DISAPPEARS.

On November 4, 1932 it was alleged that Lilavati was missing and on the same day the accused and his family also left the building. The girl was thereafter traced by the Police, residing as a neighbour of the accused at Thana. The girl was sent to the Children's Home and a complaint was filed against the accused on March 31, 1933.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE

The accused in his defence stated that the girl had intimated to him that she intended to commit suicide as she was very much dejected over certain actions of her husband. In order to save her he allowed her to come with his family to Thana.

The Magistrate held that there was no evidence to prove that the accused had kidnapped the girl either with immoral or criminal intent and gave the accused the benefit of doubt.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The following are the scores in the professional billiards match at the close:—

Davis (Playing) 3,330.
Newman 2,572.

LEWIS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Entries for the above tournament close on 6th January 1934.

The Tournament commences on 14th January 1934.

Games will be played on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays.

TENNIS BALLS FOR TOURNAMENT PLAY

The Council of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association has sanctioned the following makes of tennis balls for use in tournament play in India:—

Ayres, Dunlop, Slazenger, Spalding, Uberoi Perfecta and Wisden.

CONVICTION IN A HURT CASE.

SAIDAPET, (By Mail.)

The Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Saidapet delivered judgment yesterday in a case in which Elumalai, an Adi-Dravida of Adapallam stood charged by the Elphinstone Bridge police, for having caused hurt with a dangerous weapon to Amir Sahib of St. Thomas Mount in the course of a quarrel over a woman.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that all the injures on the complainant were self-inflicted.

The Magistrate, after examining a number of witnesses found the accused, Elumalai, guilty of having inflicted wounds with a dangerous weapon and sentenced him to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine or the default undergo imprisonment for a further term of one and a half months.

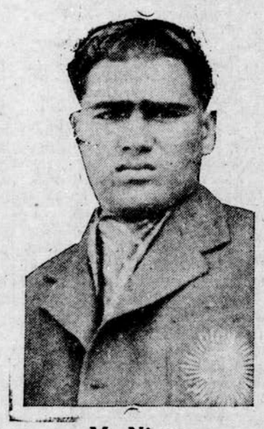
A LL-INDIA XI FOR SECOND TEST

C. K. Naidu.

Wazir Ali.

Amar Singh.

Amar Nath.



M. Nissar.

Mushtaq Ali.

C. S. Naidu.

V. Merchant

Gopalan.

J. Naoomal.

MORE MILL-WORKERS ON STRIKE

1800 Walk Out From Union Mill, Now Closed

1,800 workers of the Union Mill have gone on strike since 1st January as a protest against a further cut in their food allowance.

The Union Mill remains closed.

COLABA MILLS TO CLOSE

The management of the Colaba Land Mills, situated at Colaba, have put up a notice to the effect, that due to trade depression the Mills would be closed down with effect from January 15.

The Management, have assured the workers, however, that, if by that time, trade conditions improve, they would reconsider the question.

200 STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

Two hundred workers of the Morarji Goculdas Mills jointed duty on Wednesday but the other workers are still on strike.

Volunteers of the Young Workers' League picketed the millgates.

Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference

The Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers Conference, Bordi, Thana write:

It is now decided to hold the Conference on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 10th, 11th and 12th February 1934. As Monday the 12th is a public holiday, it is hoped that many Teachers from different parts of the Presidency can conveniently attend the function.

Further details will be issued shortly.

DARING RESCUE OF ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE

Prisoner Escapes While Being Escorted To Police Station

The story of how two police Constables were over-powered by a gang on the night of 28th December, and rescued an alleged accomplice of theirs, who had been arrested, was told before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday, when Usman Jamaluddin and 2 other Muslims were placed before him. The police applied for a remand.

It appears that Usman was arrested near Byculla at 10-30 p.m on the night in question, on a charge of receiving "Satta" bets. When the two police were escorting Usman to the police station it appears one Ali Mohamad Harji and Gani Jamaluddin are alleged assaulted the Constable by ed to have assaulted the Constable by throwing stones at them.

While the two Mussalmans were thus engaged, Usman bit the hand of the police Constable, and ran away.

The three persons were arrested the next day, and the Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 till January 10, to enable the police to make further investigations.

PERSECUTION OF HARIJANS

Protest Meeting Condemns Caste Hindu Outrages In Matwan

A public meeting of the Depressed Classes was held on Sunday last in the Worli B.D.D. Chawls, under the presidentship of Mr. G. N. Sahastrabudhe, in order to condemn the outrages perpetrated by the caste Hindus upon the depressed classes of Village Matwan near Dapoli in the Ratnagiri District in belabouring their men and women.

Mr. S. L. Wadwalkar explained how the depressed classes in the Dapoli Taluka, who were following the teachings of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in respect of not carrying dead animals and skinning them, were subjected to great persecutions at the hands of the caste Hindus.

The President exhorted the audience to help their fellow-brethren in their movement of social uplift in all possible ways. A committee, under the chairmanship of Subedar Ghatage, was formed on the spot to collect necessary funds to afford immediate help to the sufferers.

ALLEGED THEFT OF TYPEWRITER

Suspect Released On Rs. 100 Bail

One Natvarlal alias Nathalal Narottam was placed on Wednesday before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on a charge of having stolen a Remington Typewriter from the Kohinoor Theatrical Company, Lamington Road, on October 28.

The accused was arrested on Tuesday by the Nagpada Police at Nava Nagpada.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 with one surety till January 5.

ENTRIES FOR TENTH DAY OF WINTER MEETING

High Class Fields In Majority Of Events On Saturday

The following are the entries for Saturday's races at Bombay (tenth day of the Winter Meeting):—

THE WELLINGTON PLATE. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Masked Jester, Spinners Cottage, Douceuse and Wall Street.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Pollux.
Mr. Eve's Pharaoh III.
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whoopee.
The Hon. Sir H. M. Mehta's Spanish Wish.
Mr. Diamond's Lochmore.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Glenalmond.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's La Fontaine and Garcon.
THE FLEMINGTON PLATE. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Invercannie.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's Manipulator.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir's and P. D. Bolton's Castleton.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Chivalresque and Follow Me.
Mrs. M. Clarke's Raman and Dalymount Park.
Mr. Eve's Carnelian.
Hon. Sir H. M. Mehta's Terniet.
Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's Galumph.
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Iran.
Mr. Diamond's Galloping Major.
Mrs. M. C. Watchorn and Mr. J. J. Murphy's Bonne Tete.
Mr. D. M. Mistry's Custodian.
Mr. C. A. Murad's Naddins.
Mr. S. E. Pishori's Hero Worship.
Mr. Gem's Chabootra.
Mr. Kelso's Phare.
THE WARWICK PLATE. Distance 1 mile.
The Nawab of Bhopal's Inducement.
Mr. A. Higgins' Martin Place.
H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's D'Artagnan and Gift Horse.
Mr. Yusuf C. Mitha's Glenlinnhe.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Great Pearl.
Mrs. M. Clarke's Arran Comrade, and Highflyer.
Mr. Eve's Knockdon, Ballintoy, Superlative and Rosette.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Junior's Draughtsman.
Mr. L. S. Lalvani's Solar Barn.
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Miss Mount.
Dr. Diamond's Greek Glen.
Messrs. Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Facino.
Mr. Roman's Dandy Brush.
Mr. Gem's Essexbrook.
Mr. Kelso's Jelal Shah and Doreda.
The Chief of Bajana's Greek Burn.
Messrs. K. A. Hilaly and Moosa M. Hoosein's Santon.
THE MUSCAT PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Red Flower.
Mr. M. M. Talib's Kanda.
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Al Hazar.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Mooshir.
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Rajput, Watchmaker II., and Tair al Zaman.
Mr. Ahmed Abbas' Hitler and Baharnoor.
Mr. Faayad Abbas' Mahoot.
Mr. Eve' Farewell and Goodbye.
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gurjistan.
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Torpedo.
Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Money Order.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Chief Mate.
Mr. A. K. Hamad's Alharith.
Mr. Haji Alwan Nassir's Anderbhar.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk and Mr. N. Mathradas' Hamdoon.
Mr. Gem's Warship.
Mr. Yunis Haji Dhanoon's Rashash.
Mr. Esmail Khalil's Green Lawn.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Carnera.
Mr. Abdulla Salim's Madras and Khamis.
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Jahan Ara.
Mr. N. Rupchand's Walhan Leila and Seboor.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Nelson.
Mr. Mahomed Abdulla's Laffy, Kingfisher and Havana.
Mr. Haji Rajub's Vasna.
Mr. Kudder Abbas' Verdun.
Mr. Jassim Mahomed Esmail's Haisan.
Mr. Abdul Wahid's Diwan, Wacel and Hoomaila.
Mr. Hamad Muhammad's English Star.
Mr. P. R. Kering's Soomair.
Mr. Hoosein Kadum's Jamshoo.
Mr. Abdul Fatah Jumrad's Al Mandoob.
Mr. Syed Saleh's Happy Dream.
Mr. Bana Khalil's Dolfuss.
Mr. Syed A. R. Zarki's Emperor.
Mr. Ghannan Sadulla's Wansa.
Mr. Sulleman Yussuf's Moolils.
Mr. E. Sassoon's Nayazi.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Sa'ad Pasha.
Mr. Hassan Haji Mahmood's Bukker Sutki.
Mr. M. B. Wacha's Jassam Beg and Nayib al Muluk.
Mr. Mahmood Barooni's Kandahar, Zobba and Faidan.
THE VEMLARD PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's On Time.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Geneva.
Mr. C. Temoolji's Vandalusia.
Capt. E. A. Elgee and Mr. G. V. Williamson's Inniskilling.
Mrs. W. Buckley's James Grieve.
H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's Ascalon.
Mr. N. E. Raymond's Tinder Gee, and Solomon Seal.
Mr. Eve's Silver Lady II and Insomnia.
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Tomtit and Mountgarret.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon.
Mr. C. H. Northmore's Granite.
Mr. K. Naziruddin's Philip Sidney.
Mr. C. Temoolji's Flying Major.
Mr. S. B. Todiwalla's Forecat.
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Kilfinane.
Mr. S. B. Todiwalla and Mrs. J. E. Malone's Bright Nigger.
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill's O.B.E.
Mr. C. W. Tosh's Drama.
Messrs. C. B. Farrar and Darbari Lal's Witch Music.
Mr. Gem's Alesia II.
Mr. S. E. Pishori's Roseville.
Mr. Kelso's De Beers II.
Messrs. K. A. Hilaly and Moosa M. Hoosein's Bachelor's Bess.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Thaxted.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Rejoice.
Mrs. John Yorke's The Clown.
THE SIMLA PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Saifuldowla.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Tair al Iraq.
Mr. Eve's Anchor.
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II (late Shamama).
Mr. C. Temoolji's Hazima.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Kaballa.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Darlanoor.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Waalim.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Collector.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Sarsam.
Mr. Y. R. Sarsam's Black Beauty.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Bushboos.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Buroo's Vershan.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

The following additional race has been framed for the 10th day, Bombay Winter Meeting, Saturday, 6th January, 1934:—

THE PEDDER PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in class II.

Entry to closed at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 3rd January, 1934.

Handicap, forfeit, etc., as per programme for this day.

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"Bombay Chronicle"

SCIENTISTS PLAN FOR PEACE AND PROGRESS

BOTANY SECTION

Nature Of Living Matter

Science Probes Into Mystery Of Mechanism And Vitalism

The Botany section of Indian Science Congress met at the Royal Institute of Science on Wednesday, Prof. R. H. Dastur of Bombay, presiding.

In the course of his presidential address on "the Nature of Living Matter," Prof. Dastur declared that there could be no branch of human life knowledge which was more imporant to human progress than the branch of knowledge which aimed at the understanding of what the living matter is.

AIM OF SCIENCE

A knowledge of life must help the cause of human betterment. This knowledge cannot be obtained by imagination or speculations, but can only be derived by the constant effort of those who were engaged in the noble pursuit. To this end the science of the future was being directed and it may even be that the science of life may give new life to all the sciences.

Prof. R. H. Dastur said in the course of his address:—

THE GREAT RIDDLE

"Problems of the origin and nature of life have attracted the attention of man from the earliest times. Philosophers have sought to tackle them and formulated various conceptions based on abstract thinking. Lately man of science have tried to unravel the Great Riddle and the nature of life was twice discussed at the meetings of British Association for the advancement of science.

There are two main governing concepts, mechanism and vitalism regarding the nature of life. The first affirms that all manifestations of life are physico-chemical in character while the other advocates that a mental spiritual force acts in co-operation with the material forces of nature. It is true that manifestations of life cannot be at present explained on the basis of chemistry and physics but that should not drive to invoke the aid of metaphysical entities like 'elan or entelechy' as they stifle all inquiries on account of this metaphysical character.

"HOLISM"

Smuts has recently added a third concept of 'Holism' or 'the whole making tendency' about the nature of life. Life is not a force or a substance. It is merely a new emergent character or property arising from a complete whole. Just as the properties of water are not in its parts hydrogen and oxygen so is not life in its parts, it arises from the synthesis of its parts and cannot be discerned in them. The doctrine of Holism is similar to the doctrine of Emergent Evolution of Professor Lloyd Morgan and the doctrine of organic mechanism of Whitehead. Holism is a finer form of vitalism though it is dressed in scientific garments trimmed and lined with the latest designs and aids of science. The properties that arise at every stage of whole making thought may not be visible in the parts but still they may be latent in them. Secondly recent tissue culture experiments have shown that a part can be made to go on existing intact and pass through all the operations which it normally goes through in a complete whole.

Many Biologists have recently abandoned the mechanistic view of life but that is merely an expression of despair. It is indicative of a depressed state of mind after a period of high hopes and enthusiasm. Such a defeatest attitude may deplorably affect the the expansion of knowledge.

PROTOPLAISM.

Before we can understand the mysteries of life it is necessary to study living matter in all its aspects. When scientists made an attempt to study the chemistry and physics of living matter they received a rude shock that living matter was not governed by the known laws of physics and chemistry. It is not in a state of osmotic equilibrium but in dynamic equilibrium with the surroundings and obtains fresh energy from outside to maintain itself in that state. Most important manifestations of life, like movement and cell division are now supposed to be dependent on colloidel changes in the protoplasm. The biochemist explains the activities of living organism in terms of molecular dynamics and the roles played by enzymes, hormones and vitamins are better understood now than before.

NEW UNIT OF LIFE

The protoplaism is now no longer regarded as the unit of living matter. The unit of living matter is the gene. The genes which are located in the nucleus determine the hereditary qualities of a plant or an animal. The existence of the genes is fully demonstrated by breeding experiments. The genes are not mere geometrical points but have magnitudes and structure like a chemical molecule. Its size varies in different organisms. These genes have perhaps evolved by the same process of consolidation that has occurred in inorganic matter. The unimolecular genes have given rise to polymolecular genes which are aggregated into to form chromidia which in turn have aggregated to form chromomeres and the chromomeres have aggregated to form the chromosomes. Like the inorganic bodies living matter also gives off radiations which are termed mitogentic radiations. These radiations are given out by our eyes, blood and excited nerves. A fatigued person gives off less radiations from his eyes than the person who is fresh. They are studied by physical methods and their wavelengths determined.

It is very likely that the energy of these radiations which probably came from these genes is utilised in the vital processes. In 1926 I advanced a similar view before I knew about the discovery of mitogenetic rays and a suggestion is now made by Sir Fredrick Hopkins in the same direction. If it is a specific property of living matter to utilise atomic energy of these radiations is utilized in the complex series of reactions occurring in the protoplasm. Protoplasm is merely the product of the genes and represents the field of their activities. The differences in the form and structure of living organism can be traced to the differences in the Structural arrangements of the Molecules composing the genes.

The characteristic feature of the living organism is its capacity for growth and reproduction. Any view that seeks to explain the nature of living matter must account for these specific factors.

GENE MUTATIONS

The causes of 'gene mutations' which responsible for the inheritable changes in the organisms are not known. But an explanation is possible in light of what is stated above. The gene mutations arise at the time when the genes are reproduced. The two daughted genes may not be of exactly the same pattern and may show structural differences from the parent gene. These so-called new genes may produce visible differences in the structure of organisms. This is very likely in view of the fact discovered by Muller that treatment with X rays produces new gene mutations very probably due to structural changes produced in the genes.

May it not be that these genes by giving of radiations follow the Law of Expansion referred to above, and are responsible for the whole drama of life on account of their unique properties and behaviour. "If the genes, units of what we call living matter, by the complex working of their energy, incorporate and transform the so-called inorganic matter into their own substance, thus producing things like protoplasm, cells, tissues and organs, how could life be defined except as the rhythmic interplay of the energy of their radiations with their environment.

SCIENCE CONGRESS

To-day's Programme

The following is the programme for the Indian science Congress for to-day (Thursday.)

10 A.M.-1 P.M. Meetings of Sections.

10 A.M. Presidential Address: Section of Geology. (The South wing, University).

11 A.M. Presidential Address: Section of Zoology. (Room 95, R.I.S.)

12 noon Presidential Address: Section of Medical and Veterinary Research. (Room 200, R.I.S.)

10 A.M.-1 P.M. Symposium on 'Recent Work in Plant Genetics done in India.' Sections of Agriculture and Botany. (Sir C. J. Public Hall, R.I.S.)

2 P.M. The Annual Meeting of the Indian Chemical Society. (Convocation Hall, University).

2 P.M.-4-30 P.M. Excursions to places of scientific and technical interest.

4-30 P.M. "Garden Party" at the Government House. (Malabar Hill.)

6-30 P.M. Popular Lecture by Dr. S. S. Nehru, on Recent Agricultural Developmests in Europe and America.' (Convocation Hall, University).

10 P.M.-11-30 P.M. Screening of technical films by Messrs. Krupp' Indian Trading Co. Ltd. (Sir C. J. Public Hall, R.I.S.)

Is Universe Expanding Or Contracting?

Astrophysicists Are Like Blind Men Seeking For Black Cat In Dark

"The Expanding Universe" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by Prof. A.C. Banerji of the University of Allahabad, at the University Convocation Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday evening.

Prof. Meghnad Saha presided.

The lecturer remarked that Roger Bacon, the inventor of spectacles, was the first to explain how a telescope could be constructed as to "make the stars appear as near as we please." The year 1610, he said, was fateful for man kind, as on January 7 of that year, Galileo sat in the evening to see for the first time Jupiter and its satellites through the telescope which he himself made.

PLANETARIUM.

The largest telescope was at present located at Mount Wilson, in California. Its reflecting mirror had a diameter of 100 inches. It admitted 250.000 as much light as the unaided eye. A 200-inch reflecting telescope would shortly be constructed in California which would give a million times as much light as the unaided eye. Extremely sensitive instruments called thermo-couples had been invented to measure the heat gathered by a large telescope. That had enabled them to measure very small amounts of heat received from stars and planets to find the surface temperatures.

The next stage in the history of Astronomy, the speaker continued, began with the survey of the stars by two Harschels—father and son—Sir William Harschel and Sir John Harschel. They studied the huge family of stars which constituted our "galactic" system bounded by the Milky Way. In this system the way stars were arranged in the form of a lens or a bun.

Through a telescope, a planet appeared as a disc of appreciable size. Jupiter would look as big as the moon through a telescope, which magnified 60 times. But no telescope had yet been constructed which could make a star look anything more than a mere point of light. But the telescope showed a number of other objects apart from stars and planets which looked bigger than mere points of light. They had generally a faint and hazy appearance and were called "nebulae" and there were three distinct types of them.

LANDMARK IN ASTRONOMY.

The year 1838 provided another landmark in the history of Astronomy. It was the year when the distance of stars was measured accurately. To Bessel, we owe the first reliable measure of a star's distance. Recent measurements showed that the distances of nearest stars were almost a million times the distances between the planets. To measure such great distances a convenient unit was necessary. Even the nearest star was at such great distance from us that the inhabitants of Proxima Centauri would hear a concert four years and a quarter after it is broadcast from earth.

GALAXY OF STARS.

It had been estimated that the total number of stars in our 'galactic system' was a hundred thousand millions. Eddington had computed that a hundred thousand million stars made one galaxy, and a hundred thousand million galaxies made a universe. So that our closed space constituted only "a self-contained finite universe," and our solar system constituted only a very small part of space.

The lecturer then explained at great length the various theories advanced by astrophysicists on the question as to whether the Universe was expanding or contracting. Eddington had calculated that the Universe was doubling itself in every 1300 million years. There was also the other view that the Universe had passed through a period of decreasing expansion and was beginning to contract.

The lecturer concluded: All the different theories are mere speculations and it is doubtful whether anybody has yet been able to give the true explanation of the shift of the spectral lines." An astrophysicist, he said, could verily be compared to a blind man seeking for a black cat in a dark room that is not there.

ZOOLOGY SECTION

ANIMAL REMAINS

Zoologists From All Parts Of India Give Interesting Detail

The Zoology Section of the Science Congress commenced its sitting on Wednesday at 10-30 a.m. with Professor P.R. Awati in the Chair.

Dr. Baini Prashad, Director Zoological Survey of India, was invited to give a resume of his study of the animal remains from the Harappa. He described the habits of the people of those ancient days and referred the remains to 1250 B.C. Judging from the remains of the bones of fowls, it was thought that the domestic fowl was probably bigger and there seems to have been considerable deterioration in the breed since then. Cats and dogs were probably kept in human habitations. Certain forms of cattle had evidently been domesticated and the Director thought that probably there were two forms of bulls—one short horned and the other long-horned—used for agricultural purposes.

The lecture was followed by an interesting discussion in which several members took part.

At this stage Prof. Awati was called away and Dr. Prashad took the Chair and papers of Zoologists from various parts of the country were taken up.

Dr. Thapar of Lucknow read a paper on a new species of the germs Helicometia from the intestine of Trigla gurnardus.

Professor R. Gopala Aiyar from the Madras University, read a paper on the life-history of Gobias Neilli, a fish inhabiting the brackish waters in Madras. This was followed by a paper by Mr. S. Ranga Rao, Research student of the University of Madras on a statistical study of growth in therapon jarbua. Both the last-mentioned papers were followed by a discussion in which several zoologists present took part. The section concluded its work for the day at this stage.

DR. KOTHARE ON "ARCHITECTURE OF HEAVENS"

Tribute Paid To Prof. Meghnad Saha For His Epoch-Making Theory Of "Thermal Ionisation" Which May Lead To Undreamt Of Results

An interesting lecture on the "Architecture of the Heavens" was delivered at the Royal Institute of Science by Dr. D. S. Kothare on Tuesday evening.

The lecturer paid a glowing tribute to Prof. Meghnad Saha, the President of the Indian Science Congress, for his epoch-making theory of "thermal ionisation" which enabled physicists to recognise atoms by simple spectrum analyses.

Before the theory was expounded it had been, the lecturer said, as difficult a matter as to recognise old friends in a country where people wore masks and changed them every day and changed their voices too.

CLOSE ALLIANCE WITH PHYSICS.

The subject of astronomy and Architecture of the Heavens, said the speaker, was closely allied with physics, so much so, that researches in one immediately led to a corresponding advance in the other. The realisation of the significance of this union of the two branches of science was apparent when the President of the Indians Science Congress, Prof. Saha, published his theory of "thermal ionisation," a classic on the subject, that enabled it to be used for a wide and vital variety of uses, especially in recognising atoms wherever found, and in whatever disguises.

The importance of Prof. Saha's theory was stressed, in that the speaker compared it to the important prediction of helium in the sun by Mr. Lokyer in 1868, which led to its discovery by Sir William Ramsay. Prof. Saha's theory published in 1920 may lead to as of important results in the future.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES OF ATOMIC WORLD."

He characterised Prof. Saha as the "Sherlock Holmes" of the Atomic World, if not the "Celestial Clergyman."

The world of atoms, the speaker said, was closely connected with the 'Universe Star,' as the stars themselves obviously consisted of atoms. The astronomical evidence is all in favour of this simple view, that the stars contained the same 92 terrestial elements. The astronomers favoured the view that hydrogen was the major element more in abundance than other elements. These had been as a result of the 'ionisation theory.'

"It is only by analysing the spectrum that any information about the stars could be obtained with the invariable guide that a particular atom gives only a particular kind of spectrum (light band), the atomic world, being a land of peculiar disguise, ruled by frequent changes of pressure and temperature, which may change, the valuable help afforded by Prof. Saha's theory to recognise the atoms is apparent and important. Further the indirect help the same theory gave in elaborating a scheme of assigning temperature to stars has been an important by-produce, by means of which, stars are classified according to their surface temperature, varying as widely as from 3,000 to 30,000 degrees C.

EXAMINATION FROM OUTSIDE TO INSIDE.

In concluding, the speaker asked the audience to note the change in astronomical fashion, from examination of the outside of stars to 'the inside of stars,' which may register further important triumphs, largely due to the investigations of Eddington, Milne and Prof. Saha. But it was absolutely necessary to get some more ideas about the constitution of stars before a decided contribution to the better understanding of the "Architecture of the Heavens" could be arrived at.

Electricity As Aid To Plant Growth

The applicaton of electricity towards the yield of better crops and quicker growth and the important recent developments in the field of agriculture in both Europe and India were discussed by Professor S. S. Nehru of Allahabad University, President of the Agricultural Section of the Indian Science Congress, in the course of his presidential address to delegates of the Congress on Wednesday.

Dr. S. S. Nehru in the course of his speech dilated on the importance of the application of electricity to plant growth and to farming operations and stressed the immense results attained in important centres in Western lands. Explaining the essential orientation necessary to accord with Indian economics, he said that the Western classical methods differed essentially from the methods proposed to be employed in India.

COST PROHIBITIVE.

For the Indian peasant, the great cost, the technical difficulties involved, and conflicting results obtained in the West made it impossible to adopt the system employed in western countries. The costs estimated by Borlase Matthews at £200 per acre was a prohibitive figure for India. No Indian peasant could be expected to operate the installations at such huge cost. The methods involved were to energise the seed, the root and the soil.

The learned President then explained at length the methods of 'seed energetics' to secure early development of the seed, early germination, early maturity and growth, increased resistance to pests, better yield and a longer life. The details of the methods consisted in sparking the seeds, that is, to subject the seed to a spark at a high potential; (2) by radiation methods, that is to energise the seed not by spark but by radiation of violet rays and ultra violet rays and the X-rays; (3) and radio-magnetic methods, that is to sow the seed in a radio magnetic field.

PHYSICS SECTION

RADIO WAVES TRANSMISSION

Prof. S. K. Mitra Pleads For Development Of Broadcasting For Mass Uplift

The fascinating problem of the transmission of radio waves round the earth was dealt with by Prof. S. K. Mitra, of the Calcutta University, in his presidential address to the Mathematics and Physics section of the Indian Science Congress which met at the Royal Institute of Science on Wednesday morning. Prof. Meghnad Saha presided.

In his address Prof. Mitra laid stress on the possibilities of broadcasting in India as a means of spreading education, of carrying propaganda work and of disseminating useful information regarding rural health and agriculture.

MASS EDUCATION

He pointed out that the U.S.S.R. had grasped the immense possibilities of boadcasting and was utilising it to the fullest extent for mass education by introducing a sort of regional scheme of broadcasting and installing in villages what are called communal receivers.

"It is high time," he said, "that the Government of this country adopt similar methods of disseminating knowledge which has many advantages over ordinary methods and is also far less costly."

Suggesting his scheme for the purpose he said:—

ULTRA-SHORT WAVE

"The recently developed ultra-short-wave below 10 metres 83 would be e xtremely useful for such purpose. As the area covered by such waves is strictly local and can be esaily regulated there will be no interference with a neighbouring district programme. The aerial system is simple and less costly. There are no atmospherics. And, since, upwardly directed rays of such short-waves pierce the ionosphere at all angles of incident there is absolutely no fading. The district towns can be the transmitting centres and the village schools can be the homes for the communal receivers. Standardized types of transmitter and receiver are needed for this purpose. No doubt, the reseach laboratories of the big universities in India where investigations on wireless are carried and the skilled engineers of the Indian State Broadcasting Service can undertake the design of suitable types of transmitters and receivers. The cost of the inauguaration and the maintenance of such a scheme of broadcasting for villages and district towns is insignificant compared to the benefits accruing out of it.

SALIENT POINTS.

I shall now conclude by summarising the salient points of the subjec of my discourse touched upon in course of my address. The advance in our knowledge of the mechanism of radio wave propagation round the earth has been made in two distinct stages. The first stage, beginning with Marconi's successful experiment in 1901 of sending signal across Atlantic by overcoming the curvature of its surface sees physicists and mathematicians attempting the solution of the problem of propagation round the surface of an isolated conducting sphere. The inadequacy of the solution to explain the observed effects leads to the recognition of the intervention of a conducting upper strata of the atmosphere. The theoretical investigations of the physicists and mathematicians on the one hand and the experimental measurements of field strength of the practical radiotelegraphist on the other hand lead to the development of empirical formulas which are of great help to the latter in estimating the field strength at places far removed from the transmitted. This is the era of long waves, of gigantic aerials, and of huge and powerful transmitting stations.

The second stage, beginning with the end of the world war in 1919, which also is the era of thermionic valve and of broadcasting, sees the advent of short-wave. With the discovery of remarkable distance reaching properties of short-wave the field strength formulas evolved by 20 years of research and labour are found to break down. It seems as if the days of long waves and of huge aerials are over. Physicists and mathematicians make searching inquiry into the mode of propagation of short-wave in the conducting upper atmosphere to which a new name—the ionosphere—is given. The celebrated Eccles-Larmor theory is formulated. We see that the mode of propagation of short-waves is radically different from that of long waves. In one case (the latter) the propagation is 'between' the earth and the ionosphere in the manner of a beam of light confined between a pair of parallel mirrors and in the other case (the former) the propagation for over long distances is 'in' the ionosphere itself. Methods of sounding the ionosphere by upwardly directed trains of wave packets are developed which yield invaluable information regarding the conditions, physical properties and the structure of the ionosphere. Simultaneously the magneto-ionic theory taking into account the gyratory motion of the charged particles due to the earth's magnetic field is evolved which explains many hitherto unexplained phenomena. The last few years in the present stage of development have almost been of feverish activity. Much has been accomplished but much still remains to be achieved. For instance cities is known about the constituents of the upper atmosphere at ionospheric levels. Our knowledge of the nature of the ionising agencies other than sun's rays is still meagre. The origin of the double layer of maximum ionisation, not to speak of the finer structure is still shrouded in mystery. It is hoped, however, that the intensive research work on ionospheric conditions which is being carried on will solve not only these, but along with them many other geophysical mysteries in near future.

HERTZ THEORY

I shall now project two films. The first one taken by ourselves depicts echoes of wirelesss signals as observed on the screen of the cathode ray oscillograph connected to the recording system. The unsteady nature of the indirect echo signal and its violent fluctuations at certain hours and in certain seasons are particular features to be noted. The second one, which I am able to show through the courtesy of Sir Frank E Smith, K C B., F R S. Head of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, England and for which I am extremely grateful, depicts the radiation of electric field from the transmitting aerial after the classical theory of Hertz

Telephone No. 22337. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322. Registered No. B-1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1934

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

A scientist like Dr. Meghnad Saha, President of the Indian Science Congress held in Bombay, and an address like the one he delivered on Tuesday would do credit to any country. And he is not the only great scientist that India possesses. With Sir J. C. Bose, Sir C. V. Raman and Acharya P.C. Ray, Dr. Meghnad forms a constellation which though not large, possesses a brilliance that has attracted the wondering gaze of the whole world. These are no doubt exceptional geniuses; but India is quite capable of producing many more such, given the necessary opportunities and facilities, despite the numerous distractions of the present struggle for national freedom, which absorbs the energies of some her finest brains. How to provide the budding scientific geniuses of the country with the facilities they need, how to co-ordinate them so as to attain the best possible results is a question that needs to be earnestly considered jointly by the various Universities of the country, the Government, the public in general, and bodies like the Indian Science Congress in particular. That much can be done in this direction by scientific bodies goes without saying. Dr. Meghnad himself suggests that "scientific men in India should be better organised and should try to impress upon the Government, the States and other public bodies the need for encouragement of scientific research and for scientific handling of economic and industrial problems of the country." The best way for the scientists, he adds, is to organise themselves first into a corporate body, a well-equipped Indian Academy of Sciences.

Official Non-Cooperation.

In free countries where the Government represents the people and works for their best interests the Government itself would take the initiative in organising scientific research. But in the present circumstances of India not much can be expected from the Government. With regard to Government's contribution to co-ordinated effort Dr. Meghnad observes:

"In this connection, the non-official scientific men have a just cause of grievance against the Government. I remember to have read, a few years ago, a short article by our energetic secretary Dr. Agharkar, in the "Modern Review" where he invited attention to the close co-operation existing between workers in the scientific services of the Government, and Professors in Universities in other countries, and complained of its total absence in this country. In other countries, the co-operation is so complete that it is not unusual to find that Universities and Services very often exchange their workers to the mutual advantage of both. I do not see why this co-operation should not be secured in our country as well, and the existing services should not be reorganised on the lines of the Agricultural Research Council."

It may not be long before the Government becomes truly representative of and responsive to Indian interests. Meanwhile Indian scientists themselves and the Universities may combine to pool their resources for scientific research with such help as they get from the Government and the States and the public.

Applied Science.

It is not so difficult as it at first appears to attract public support to scientific research so long as that research is calculated to contribute to human weal and produces fairly tangible results in this direction. Public opinion has compelled even the Bombay Government to increase its grant to the Royal Institute of Science in this year of depression and to help the Bombay University's Department of Chemical Technology by placing at its disposal the East Wing of the Royal Institute of Science. What naturally weighs most with the public is the material benefits expected to accrue from scientific research. If only for this reason scientists should lay most stress on such research as may be conducive to the economic well-being or the health of the country. These ends provide a vast field for research for men of varied talents. "Important as is pure science", said the Governor of Bombay in his opening address, "it is equally important from the point of view of the community to apply existing knowledge to industry." We would go a step further and say, that, speaking generally, applied science is more important in a poor under-developed country like India. We admit that pure science is the basis of applied science and cannot be neglected with impunity and that it is not desirable to force the minds of young scientists into particular channels in pursuit of material gains. But after all allowance is made for these considerations in support of unrestricted research it may still be safely stated that applied science or that science which directly ministers to human needs is of special importance to India and needs particular emphasis in all schemes of scientific research. The Indian Science Congress will have done a great service to the country if it succeeds in impressing upon the public the great need for organised scientific research in general and research in applied science in particular.

Blood Is Thicker

Sir Samuel Hoare has curious notions of fairness and discrimination. He is very keen against Britain and the Dominions being discriminated against in India even though the Dominions are free to discriminate against Indians. Even with regard to Burma, if it is to be separated, he naively suggests that while British subjects of British or Indian domicile should enjoy full protection against any discrimination in that country, the Burman Legislature should be free to restrict Indian immigrants. Till the issue of separation is finally decided, we shall not discuss the question of Indian immigration at any length as such discussion, as Sir Samuel knows well enough, may prejudice a dispassionate decision by the Burmans of that issue. In any case the question of immigration will be settled by the Indians and the Burmans on the basis of reciprocity without being misled by interested Western meddlers.

A Hindi University

Much as we dislike premature multiplication of Universities in India, we wholeheartedly welcome the prospect of a new State University at Indore giving higher education in Arts right up to the M.A. standard through the medium of Hindi. A special committee appointed for the purpose is said to have drawn up a scheme for such a University to be inaugurated probably in 1935, though some more years may pass before higher instruction in Science through Hindi will be undertaken. The scheme is bound to be a success if it is properly financed. Higher instruction through the vernacular medium is no longer in an experimental stage. While a few doubters, chiefly aliens, are still croaking, institutions like the Women's University of Poona, the Osmania University, the Jamia Millia, and the Gujerat Vidyapith have already shown what progress can be achieved in this direction. We earnestly hope that the whole country will back up the Indore scheme.

GOVARDHANRAM TRIPATHI

A Great Indian Novelist

(By Chandrashanker Pandya.)

Govardhanram Tripathi was born in Nadiad, the principal town of the Kaira district on the 20th of October, 1855. The Hindu "tithi" was the auspicious day of Dashera, which is also known as Vijayadashami—the day of victory.

Govardhanram's place of birth is well-known in Gujarat as the "Land of Gems," since a number of illustrious Gujaratis were born in Nadiad. Nadiad has given to Gujarat many a distinguished literary man and statesman. He belonged to the Vadnagra Nagar community, which is recognised in Gujarat as the highest socially speaking. The Nagars have been as a community the most educated, cultured and refined community among the Gujaratis. It has given to Gujarat some of its most well-known literary men and also statesmen. Mr. Otto Rothfield spoke in the highest terms about Nagar women who combined the modesty of the Aryan lady with the freedom of the western women. Lady Vidyagauri Nilkanth and Shrimati Shardabehen Mehta, the first two lady graduate-sisters, come from the Nagar community. Though the present-day Nagars are not what they were, they yet continue to give to Gujarat some of its best men and women.

Early Life.

Govardhanram's father was a money-lender in Bombay and had a flourishing firm. He was a very pious and religiously inclined man. Govardhanram was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He began his education in Bombay in 1859 and finished his primary course in 1865 at the well-known Buddhivardhak School at Kalbadevi Road. Then he had to live at Nadiad for about three years (1866-1868) during which period he finished first three English standards at the Government High School. The Nadiad High School is the "alma mater" of many a renowned Gujarati of whom Govardhanram is one. He returned to Bombay in 1869 and joined the Elphinstone School in 1871 at the age of sixteen. He joined the Elphinstone College in 1872 and graduated in the year 1875 at the age of twenty.

Govardhanram, according to the custom of those times, was married early at the age of 13 to one Harilakshmi, who was as loving and devoted as she was beautiful and charming. Govardhanram loved her very much and had a very happy time with her.

Unluckily, the year 1876 was a bad year for Govardhanram. In that year his beloved wife died and the flourishing firm of his father failed. He wrote on elegy after his wife in Sanskrit which is known as "Hridaya-rudita"—"The weeping of the Heart." He also composed the well-known Gujarati poem "Sneha Mudra"—"The Impress of Love."

Govardhanram's boyhood had been passed under the guiding influence of the well-known philosopher and politician, Manassukhram Suryaram Tripathi, the agent of the Junagadh and the Cutch States. He used to live at Chinabaug, Girgaon Back Road, and was a very prominent man of Bombay in his time. He had a great influence with the States of Kathiawad and was known as "Dewan-Maker." By his influence Mr. Samaldas Mehta, the Diwan of Bhavnagar, took him up as his private secretary. Our well-known citizen Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta's family gave Govardhanram shelter for about seven years during which he studied for the LL.B. which he passed in 1883 at the age of 28.

Govardhanram had married again one Lalitagauri of Nadiad in 1876 at the age of 21.

In Bhavnagar.

His stay at Bhavnagar was a great boon not only to him and his family but also the whole of Gujarat, since it was responsible for supplying much food for his "magnus opus"—the well-known novel of "Sarasvatichandra." If Nadiad can claim the credit of being the birthplace of his novel "Sarasvatichandra," of course, we Bombay people should be very proud of him because not only did he receive his education in Bombay but he spent the most active part of his life in Bombay also. Like most Bombay men he passionately loved Bombay.

Having passed his LL.B. examination, he returned to Bombay in 1884 to practise at the High Court on the Appellate side. He practised for fourteen years and then retired in 1898 to spend the evening of his life for serving his motherland through literature.

Goverdhanram was a splendid success as a lawyer. He had a vast practice and had he cared

(Continued on page 8.)

IN DEFENCE OF GANDHIAN GESTURE

It Symbolises The Noblest Human Values

(BY "FLANEUR.")

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh's reference to Mahatma Gandhi's role 'as a reactionary leader who was foisting his fantastic regimen of religious fasts on the country and putting a spoke in the wheel of national progress', made in the course of his speech at a recent conference of medical men, strikes one as quite unhappy, grotesque, calculated bad taste and one, certainly, that does not reflect great credit on the doctor's qualities either as a critic of public affairs or logician.

To begin with, the occasion on which Dr. Deshmukh unburdened his soul did not call for the 'obiter dictum,' of whatever dubious value it may be, that he pronounced. In any case, his title to sit in judgment at that much-maligned old man, Mahatma Gandhi and deal out swift and summary justice 'a la' the fashionable Nazis, as Dr. Deshmukh has done, remains highly questionable.

The Mahatma, the present writer maintains, is not above criticism. But criticism imposes on those who would practise it, as surgery does in its elaborate technique, certain conditions, a procedure, to which the critics must conform; or it becomes pure abuse which, lacking in logical strength or integrity damns its purveyor more effectively, than it could ever damn the alleged victims of abuse.

ARE WE IMBECILES?

Even supposing, for the sake of argument, that the Mahatma imposes his ideology of the fast on the whole country—which is not a fact and is ridiculous,—is the country composed, if one may ask the doctor, of 'imbeciles?' And if it was, well, that darling of Dr. Deshmukh's pet sciences (I had almost written vices) biology, ought to deal with the situation. Obviously, Dr. Deshmukh has no great respect for the country's intelligence, her self-consciousness, sense of discrimination, that utter and glorious sense of individuality without which we might be reduced to a litterful of white mice or styful of countrybred pigs. In other words, Dr. Deshmukh's statement constitutes an intellectual insult against which, the present writer has no doubt, he would be the first to protest, in his calmer moments.

The truth of the matter is that the fast which the old man practises is capable of several interpretations according as the interpreter interprets himself or herself—for, essentially, all criticism is subtly subjective. The parrots of psychology (and most of us who employ 'cliches' are nothing better) are fond of hissing out 'mascochism' when the Gandhian fast is spoken of. Furious critics point out our sorry condition of chronic malnutrition. It is cruel they say. Personally I would refuse to fast if the Mahatma insisted (which he would not) on saving my soul. I would plead his insignificant admirer's soul was not much of a soul for a great man to bother about. But I would not misunderstand the old man .....

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FAST.

It is at least imaginatively possible to understand the fast as a symbolic and visible expression of a will that enables man to face the challenge of overwhelming menacing agencies of disintegration. It is a human gesture, so distinguished, so noble—a gesture, if one may say so, that distinguishes men from typhus bacilli, men capable of feeling and action—which are dependent on each other—men, who have outlived civilizations, cultures and tentative destinies. The Mahatma, as he himself admits, is a mere mortal, a shadow in the world of shadows; yet millions cling to this frail and mortal shadow, this little, old man who for these men and women that are capable of great and heroic actions, reflects back the qualities of their own half-awakened souls. For all I care, he does not exist except as a centre of this phenomenal mass-idealism. The man is not infallible, but his past remains.

Dr. Deshmukh's idea of progress would appear to be a reactionary and not a dynamic one. Unless he wants to supercede the world's most modern thinkers and take their place, he has to ad-

(Continued on Page 8).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

RESERVED JOBS

Only fifty European officers, says Sir Samuel Hoare dolefully in answer to a question in the Commons, have been appointed in this country during the past five years to the railway, posts, telegraphs and customs services in India. He evidently thinks that the number is too small. But if fairness is any consideration, a disinterested person would wonder why so many as fifty Europeans be appointed as officers in India when there are so many Indians available who are at least as capable as the imported men. Moreover, what Sir Samuel regards as a small number is not wholly a result of the policy of Indianisation. It is largely due to over-recruitment in the previous years, as admitted by Sir Samuel himself. With over-recruitment to precede under-recruitment in the name of Indianisation, Sir Samuel is keeping up a pretty high average of jobs for his countrymen at the expense of another country.

ROPING THEM IN.

The Nazi Government in Germany is evidently determined to keep a strict watch on every public expression of thought. An order issued in mail week jointly by the President of the Authors' Chamber and the President of the Press Institute, two bodies officially called into existence some time ago, states that every person, engaged in any kind of writing which is to receive publicity must become a member of one of these bodies. Those who are publicists or journalists are to join the Press Institute, those who are authors must belong to the Authors' Chamber. The membership of these bodies is a purely formal affair. The law requires merely the registration of names. The registration is valid only if the candidate for admission is a member of the State Union of German Authors or, if a publicist or journalist, a member of the State Union of the German Press. But what is an author? The order states that exhaustive rules will be shortly published strictly defining the term "author."

OFFER TO FRANCE.

The Nazi intellectuals are not quite happy over the fact that their idol, Herr Hitler, has not been able to secure a friendly understanding with France. They expected that German prestige would soar so high after the stupendous success of the Nazis a few months ago at the 'parliamentary' elections and with the unchallenged supremacy of the Nazis in Germany, that France would think it worth while to change her policy of constant ridicule of German ambitions and hopes relating to the Versailles Treaty. The Nazi demand is that the Treaty must be repealed. A writer in "Sonntags Morgen", a popular Cologne weekly journal, asserts in mail week that these political questions like the repeal of the Versailles Treaty and the revision of the reparations demand, which continue to create "misunderstanding" between France and Germany, may as well stand over for a time. He would offer France the hand of friendship, as a German across the Rhine who realises the value of an economic entente between the two countries. But he expects France to forego her ambitions, political and territorial, across the Rhine before Germany can seriously develop the idea of such an entente.

WHY SO SUSPICIOUS?

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas opened at Surat an Arts and Industries Exhibition on December 27, and in his speech referred to the misunderstanding in local official circles about the work of persons who had undertaken propaganda for Swadeshi. He said that the suspicion that under the guise of Swadeshi Congress propaganda was carried on was totally unjustified. It appears Swadeshi enthusiasts in Surat did not find it easy to organise an exhibition all this while, mainly owing to this suspicious attitude of the authorities. One of the organisers of the Exhibition, which could at last be held last week, referred in his remarks, thanking Sir Lalubhai for coming over to preside, to the "courage" they had mustered up in holding the exhibition. Government have often declared their sympathy with efforts to promote the industrial advance of India and these suspicions of Surat officialdom are nothing but an hindrance to that advance. It is necessary for them to revise their attitude radically.

MUNICIPAL DILATORINESS.

Our Municipality has, by now, acquired a bad reputation for dilatoriness. In a simple but important matter like bye-elections, it takes weeks for the highly-paid executive to set the machine in motion. Although the Municipal Act requires that a vacancy should be filled in "as early as conveniently possible" still for nearly two months two important constituencies in the City have remained unrepresented on account of the laxity of the Municipal administration. It is difficult to understand the cause of this inordinate delay. A mere notification in the Press calling for nominations and making necessary arrangements for the election is a simple process. We hope the Municipal Executive will expedite matters so as to enable the representatives of the rate-payers to occupy their seats without unavoidable delay.

Press Views

Censorship Of Truth

"If England can find money for an Indian history, India should and will readily find money for an Indian history"—said Mr. K. P. Jayaswal in course of his brilliant Presidential address at the 7th session of the Indian Oriental Conference at Baroda. We wholeheartedly agree with the great Indologist. But one thing comes to our mind in this connection. There are men in this country who do not like that the children of India should know the truth about their motherland. We have in Bengal what is called the Text Book Committee. The strange idiosyncracies of this Committee have formed the subject of comments in Nationalist dailies of Calcutta. A text-book, especially on Indian history, has hardly any chance of being recommended as such for our schools if it happens to contain some truths unpalatable to certain persons.—"A. B. Patrika."

"Empty Sound"

There is no surer sign of the full tide of reaction in the country's affairs than the ghostly conferences that are going on in Madras. Our readers would have been amused at the feast of empty sound and mock fury played by the Liberals before a non-existing audience. Their four and half page resolution on the White Paper might have served well for a booklet in 1914 but to-day, it is not even amusing but is a mere nuisance. It is not difficult to convene conferences. Nor is a multitude of conferences the sign of vigorous national activity. Ghosts can never be the substitutes for living things and we don't consider the city as particularly fortunate in being the scene of their dismal displays.—"Indian Express."

Hint To Liberals

If the Liberals want that they should not plough a solitary furrow, and that other progressive parties should co-operate in their protest against the White Paper, the least they can do is to make full Dominion Status, minus all reservations, the fundamental basis of their demand. The Congress may be committed to Independence but there will be enough Congressmen willing to look indulgently at such a demand. But whether they are prepared to advance their position in matter or not the fact remains that it is for them to pull their chestnuts from the fire, and to organise a furious, united and irresistable campaign against the White Paper and the policy that has led to its formulation.—"National Call."

Tete-a-Tete

"Big constitutional changes" says a cable—yes from Tokio—"are impending in Manchukuo."

You can imagine their magnitude from the fact that the Parrot President is to be changed into the Puppet. Emperor Puyi. They had better change the name too, to "Pooh!"

* * * *

Professor Meghnad Saha, the President of the Science Congress, has justified his name. Like Megha and Nad he loves perpetual and extensive motion.

Incidentally he has turned out a serious competitor of Air Pageant Companies and Tourist Agencies. He is advertising the fascinations of a cruise round the universe itself.

Most interesting of course. But travelling at the speed of light rays for 135 years will produce giddiness. And the cruise may possibly come to an incomplete and premature end.

* * * *

The British Broadcasting Company has organised a series of twelve talks on "Whither Britain?" Speakers include, Wells, Shaw, Lloyd George and Winston Churchill.

The talks will certainly amuse and entertain, if not really elevate, the British listener. But the right answer—although from different points of view—will be supplied in vigorous and expressive language by G. B. S. and Winnie.

* * * *

"I. M. S. OFFICER HONOURED
Hon. Surgeon To The King"
Press Headlines

So, Sir Samuel Hoare, G.C.S.I. has answered the Indian Medicos with promptitude.

* * * *

Which reminds us. The "Times of India" waked up yesterday to comment on the speeches and proceedings of the Medical Conference.

Or is it because the Secretariat was closed during the week?

Be that as it may, the inspiration missed the I. M. S. Poor, neglected service!

* * * *

"We stand resolutely for International Peace, Goodwill, Honour, Equality, Harmony and Prosperity. Vive la France!"

"We stand resolutely for International Peace, Goodwill, Honour, Equality, Harmony, and Prosperity. Hail Hitler."

Both together to one another: "Your formula to reconcile the divergence in our respective viewpoints is unworkable."

* * * *

"Capitalist diplomacy," complains M. Litvinoff, "preaches publicly, while secretly, doing their best to arm themselves and preparing for war."

The complaint is most unjust. What else could capitalist diplomacy do, in fairness to itself?

It could not both preach peace and prepare for war publicly. Nor could it arm itself publicly and profess peace secretly.

Be objective also Comrade. Be a little more objective.

* * * *

Under the leadership of Sir John Simon, the Chancellories of Europe are engaged in a furious search for a fresh formula for the reduction of Armaments. There is no need for any flutter in the dovecots of the chauvinists anywhere, since, it is only a formula and not any actual reduction in armaments that these busibodies are concerned with.

* * * *

A reverend gentleman in England is quite upset at the scandalous sight of the M. C. C. playing a Test Match in India on a Sunday. He has written to the London "Times" protesting against such an un-Christian exhibition.

* * * *

He fears that India, "with its deep religious convictions," may consider the conduct of the M. C. C. to be "a public repudiation of Christianity by English cricketers." He has made a shrewd surmise. India not only views the matter in such a light but it also thinks that both the religion of Christ and English cricket would be better for such repudiation.

Readers' Views

MULKEES IN HYDERABAD

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All papers are full of Mulkee Movement in Hyderabad. Evidently Hyderabadees still feel that there is a great need of removing all the non-Mulkees and replacing them by the residents of the State. Let me candidly say, that the Hindu subjects of the Nizam, not only sympathise, but are prepared to co-operate with the other mulkees of the State. Grievances of the Mulkees are increasing daily. Economic distress will soon appear, because with the advent of an outsider and non-Mulkee, large number of outsiders are shoved into the Services. Soon after, their descendants begin to claim that they are Mulkees. Non-Mulkees hold almost all the high offices of the State. Out of seven Ministers, four are non-Mulkees and nearly half the number of Secretaries are also non-Mulkees. Finance, Revenue, Political and Public Works Departments will be paralysed and work will be completely dislocated if they are removed. The second grievance of Hyderabadees is equally untenable. It is with regards to Retrocession of Berar. They are anxious to know, who sanctioned the expense of one crore, if true, for what purpose and how this huge and stupendous sum came to be spent. No official explanation is so far published and so the curiosity and anxiety increase. This question was first taken up by Sir Salar Jung I. That nobleman was a great politician. He personally went to England and brought his weight to bear on the question. He failed but Berar remained part of Nizam's State. The second great attempt was made by Sir Ali Imam. He failed, but the status of Berar was not changed. The first expedition did not cost more than five or six lakhs and the second, in spite of Sir Ali's heavy fee, did not cost more than 15 lakhs. It is an open secret that Hyderabadees were dissatisfied with the personnel of the Delegation to the Round Table Conference. All the Delegates were non-Mulkees. Three of them ex-servants of British India and two of them were British pensioners. Even the Secretary of it was one, who is in British service now. Even the Chief Minister, Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, who would have been natural and proper spokesman, was conspicuously left out. There were many rumours about the delegates. But the people of Hyderabad were not prepared to hear that Berar was to be immediately snatched from the control of the Political Department, who held it on behalf of the Nizam, and ceded to Nagpur for administration, and that too, when there was no immediate prospect of the formation of Indian Federation. Subjects of Hyderabad were, therefore astounded to hear that henceforth Berar would become part of British India. The Nizam is not to get cash or any territory in return. If this is all the return this costly delegation has secured, then we must mourn over our fate. The heavy expense appears to be thoroughly disproportionate to the poor result achieved. Ryots are afraid of being taxed again, if such a large cash balance, out of the savings of their taxes was spent away on this fruitless mission. Though Hindus and Muslims are placed in the same boat, the Hindus being about 95 per cent. of the population, have got to bear the burden of larger taxation. If the Mulkees had been consulted, I am sure, they would have advised not to send any delegation, till the Reform Bill was out and placed before Parliament.

This teaches us one important lesson, that Mulkees—Hindus and Muslims—should unite in the cause of progress of Hyderabad.—Yours etc.,

RAMCHANDER M. GOODE, B.A.

Lingamgoode,
Dec. 30.

LATE MR. GOVARDHANRAM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Full twenty-seven years before at midday on the 4th of January 1907, if memory goes aright, Mr. Govardhanram Tripathi, the illustrious author of the epoch-making novel of "Sarasvatichandra" in Gujerati breathed his last in the corner hall of Jasmine Lodge at Napean Sea Road. The late Prof. T. K. Gajjar who was his noble host had looked after him for days together tenderly nursing him. And that evening was the fateful evening when Gujarat lost its most illustrious novelist, thinker, philosopher and a dreamer of dreams. He had published the first part of his novel "Sarasvatichandra" in 1887 and it is nearly half a century to-day since its first publication. The fourth and the last volume of this picuresque novel was out about 1900 and it is true to-day as daylight would shine on that it has lived a life which few literary works have lived. It is in the fitness of things to-day that Bombay is going to commemorate the memory of this most illustrious son of Gujarat. A most upright student of literature, science, philosophy, religion and politics, he has woven a beautiful structure of literary art sufficient to give inspiration and thought to all at all times. The young students will find food sufficiently ennobling and inspiring at every stage of reading this masterly work of Mr. Govardhanram. The younger generation of Gujarat of 1905 be it assured to-day with all the emphasis at my command was not less idealist, was not less progressive in views and actions than the youngsters of to-day and the young then saw in him an inspirer of tremendous worth and they selected him as the president of the first literary Sahitya Parishad at Ahmedabad and it must be said in fairness to him, the president, that he justified the position he was called upon to fill. The late Mr. Ranjitram who was the chief organiser of the movement then was not an ordinary young man who would flatter. We have amongst us to-day no Ranjitram and no Govardhanram.

Through the columns of the "Chronicle", I send my heartfelt greetings to the organisers of this movement "Sarasvatichandra" has lived amongst us a life most ennobling and inspiring. This is not the place to write a long appreciation but I will urge on the committee to make the functions inspiring and educative. Mr. K. M. Jhaveri presides over the committee and he owes a deep debt of gratitude to this eminent author and as such it behoves on him greatly to see that the function is most successfully carried out. Of our Gujarati brothers and sisters, I crave their indulgence and appeal to them to commemorate the occasion with the solemnity that it rightly deserves. It is nearly eighty years to-day that this illustrious Gujarati philosopher, thinker and writer was born. Will the Gujarati knowing people, young and old response to the call?—Yours, etc.,

P. KUMAR.

Bombay, December 22.

"Lime Growing In The Presidency"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As I am very much interested in the manufacture of lime juice and other bye-products of the valuable lime fruit, I shall be glad indeed if the writer of the letter under the above caption will condescend to communicate direct with me.—Yours etc.,

A. HUSSAIN,
C/o Goolam Ally & Sons,
Panchmarhi.

COLLECTS 30,000 SIGNATURES !

Yugoslav Author On Tour For 23 Years, Now In India

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

Having collected more than 30,000 signatures of world's famous men and autographs of many kings and queens, M. Milorad Raitchevitch a representative of a Yugoslav newspaper has now achieved the ambition which he has cherished during his visit to India.

M. Raitchevitch has collected autographs of the Viceroy, many provincial governors, Indian princes and men distinguished in art, politics and other spheres. He began making his collection in 1910 and since then, during his travels in almost every country in the world scarcely a man who has any claim to world fame or distinction has eluded him.

M. Raitchevitch who speaks twelve languages is the author of a number of books.

He intends to leave India shortly for Australia.

A section of the Ceramic and Glassware Exhibition which was held under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League in Blavatsky Lodge, last week.

BURGE MURDER TRIAL REVELATIONS

Approver Narrates Story Of Revolutionary Activities At Midnapore

MIDNAPORE, Jan. 3.

Deposing before the Special Tribunal which is conducting the Burge Murder Trial, accused Sailesh Ghose, a student of the Collegiate School who has turned an approver referred to the growth of revolutionary organisation at Midnapore and depicted graphically all the numerous meetings which were held prior to the murder of Messrs. Peddie and Douglas.

Ghose incidentally supplied all the missing links regarding the stories of those foul deeds.

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

According to Ghose, Dinesh Gupta who was subsequently hanged in connection with the murder of Mr. Simpson in the Writers Buildings, Calcutta had organised the revolutionary party at Midnapore, of which several local youngmen including all the accused in the present case, were members. With a view to hoodwinking the Police, they formed volunteer corps with the ostensible object of physical culture.

He also spoke about seeing Bimal Das Gupta who was subsequently transported for life in connection with Villier's shooting outrage and Joti Jiban running away after shooting Mr. Peddie.

Party discipline, continued Ghose, prevented him from disclosing this information to the police.

Referring to Douglas murder, the approver said that immediately before the occurrence he saw Prodyot and Pravanshi loitering near the District Board Office. Soon after the tragic incident, he saw these two coming out of the District Board Office. Provanshu pointed a revolver towards him while running. Witness took the hint and did not disclose the information to anybody.

ABSCONDING ACCUSED.

Ghose said, he saw Santi Gopal Sen the absconding accused wanted in this connection running away at a short distance ahead of Prodyot and Provanshu.

The approver had not finished his deposition when the Court rose for lunch.—United Press.

STILL FAR APART

Little Prospect Of Franco-German Agreement On Disarmament

LONDON, Jan. 2.

There is every reason to fear that the French 'aide memoire' does not bring the German and French stand-points on disarmament any closer. The examination will take several days.

The German reply is not expected till the middle of the month after a meting at Obersalzberg of party leaders under Chancellor Hitler. Sir John Simon is also examining the French document in preparation for the meeting with Signor Mussolini tomorrow afternoon, and again on Thursday morning.

Common anxiety exists to avoid the armaments race which will jeopardise Italy's budget, already largely in deficit.

Italy is not altogether in favour of Germany's rearmament proposals. She is making notable efforts to maintain co-operation with France but is urging a little more confidence in Germany.

Signor Mussolini is giving an official banquet in honour of Sir John Simon on Wednesday and Sir John is reciprocating on Thursday.—Reuter.

U. S. BUDGET POSSIBILITIES

New Taxation May Be Imposed To Meet Deficit

WASHINGTON, Jan 2

The indications are that the budget which President Roosevelt will submit to the Congrss tomorrow will total at least a thousand million sterling. The Government's ordinary and emergency requirements of the fiscal year beginning with July 10 next will total some £104 millions sterling.

It is expected that the Congress will he asked for £340 millions sterling more for public works on which the £660 millions sterling are already being spent. New taxation has to be imposed to meet the mounting deficit.

The government revenues of the next fiscal year are estimated to be £700 millions sterling, not including the return from the expected increase in incometax or liquor taxes from the latter of which alone the revenue of £200 millions sterling are expected.—Reuter's Special.

INDO-JAP AGREEMENT

Continued from Page 1

ernment from time to time, reports of hostile reaction of textile interests in Japan at different stages of the negotiations and lastly, the introduction of a new tariff bill in the Indian Legislature which provoked a storm of protest in Japan, some of whose commercial bodies indignantly called upon their Government to break off the Delhi negotiations.

The Indo-Japanese parleys that have just concluded had their origin in the Government of India's denunciation of the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention which was to expire in October last year, in view of the dumping of Japanese piecegoods in India greatly facilitated by a depreciated Yen.

INDIAN COTTON BOYCOTT.

The Government of India followed this up by raising the duties on the Japanese piecegoods. Japanese cotton interests retaliated by declaring a boycott of Indian raw cotton. The Japanese Government thereupon notified their desire to send an official delegation to India to negotiate a trade treaty.

Thus for the first time, in the history of India a Foreign Power sent its accredited representatives to India to conclude a commercial treaty with the Indian Government.

His Excellency Setzuso Sawada, Japan's Plenipotentiary, accompanied by advisers landed at Calcutta in the middle of September 1933 and almost immediately proceeded to Simla to meet the representatives of the Government of India.

Conferences between the Japanese and Indian official delegations commenced at the end of September.

Sir Joseph Bhore acted as the Government of India's spokesman.

QUOTA SYSTEM.

The Government of India and with them the Japanese Delegation moved down to Delhi where for the first time the negotiators came to grips with the complex problem facing them.

The basis of the talks was a quota for the import of Japanese piecegoods into India in return for which, the Japanese would agree to import a minimum quantity of Indian raw cotton annually.

An agreement was almost in sight early in November, but the Japanese Delegation objected to the rigid classification of piecegoods under the import quota on the ground that this would prevent their taking advantage of the full quota. They also wished a reduction in the import of Indian raw cotton.

Proposals and counter proposals were put forward by either side for acceptance or rejection by the other.

AGREEMENT AT LAST.

The Japanese Delegation referred matters to Tokio from time to time. This, combined with indisposition at different times of His Excellency Sawada and Sir Joseph Bhore, contributed to delays in the negotiations.

Meanwhile, the Government of India introduced a new Tariff bill in the Legislative Assembly which led to strong protests on the part of influential business interests in Japan who counselled the breaking off of the Delhi Conference. The Government of Japan evidently took a calmer view of the situation with the result that the Japanese Delegation have finally accepted the Government of India's proposals.—A. P.

RAILWAYS EARN MORE

But Reduced Fares Unlikely?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

That trade is doing decidedly better than last year is the fact which emerges from the year's railway returns. The most gratifying feature of the year's earnings is that the increase has occurred on goods traffic which has shown steady progress over last year in respect of almost all classes of goods. Passenger traffic is slightly smaller than last year.

The railway budget will be presented in the third week of February. It is unlikely that it will contain any change in respect of either fares or times.

An important meeting of the Railway Standing Finance Committee will be held in Calcutta on January 9 and 10. Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner, will preside. A capital programme involving over ten crores of expenditure will be discussed. The programme will include the question of roling stock.

The revenue estimates for the railway budget will be placed before the Committee for approval at another meeting, probably at the end of the month.

Sir Guthrie Russell and Mr. P. R. Rau will give evidence on January 8 before the Tariff Board regarding the Steel industry and explain the Railway Boards policy.—A. P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The following were invited to dine at Government House:—H. H. the Aga Khan H. H the Begum Aga Khan, Prince Aly Khan, Madame Du Verger, His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, the Revd: V. Gracias, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. and Mrs. Blackwell, the Hon'ble Sir Pheroze and Lady Sethna, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brander, Sir Temulji Nariman, Miss Nariman, Sir Jamshedji Kanga, Sir Hormazdyar and Lady Dastur, Mr. N. B. Deane, the Count and Countess of Caravonica, Mr. and Mrs. A. Alves, Captain A. G. Maundrell, Monsieur and Madame F. Chalant, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. J. S. Wilkinson, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. I. M. Macrae, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. J. N. Duggan, Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Curling, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gennings, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Ha'sall, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Moberly.

Dr. Meghnad Saha and Captain T. F. H. J. J. Kelly arrived at Government House.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne opened the Indian Science Congress.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Bhor at Government House.

Mr. H. Dow and Mr. G. Kaula lunched at Government House.

HILI ARMED DACOITY

Tribunal Frames Charges Against Thirteen Accused

DINAJPORE, Jan. 3.

The Special Tribunal engaged in hearing the Hili Armed Dacoity Case framed charges against all the 13 accused under Section 120-B read with Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, for conspiring between October 24th and 28th last to commit a dacoity at the Hili Railway Station.

A further charge under Section 396 of the Indian Penal Code for dacoity attended with murder was framed against all the accused except two.

Charges under Sections 216-A and 201 were also framed against the accused Kiron Chandra Dey for harbouring the other accused and them to escape punishment.

Three accused, Asok, Sasadhar and Lalu Pandey, pleaded guilty, the rest pleading not guilty to all the charges.

The President, delivering judgment, respecting the guilty pleading of the accused, sentenced Asoke and Sasadhar to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and Lalu Pandey to 7 years.

The case against the rest of the accused is proceeding.—"United Press."

AFGHAN GOVT'S PUBLICITY?

How Simla Views Assassin's Sensational Story

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

Political circles are wondering whether to accept at its face value the sensational story stated to have been told by the assassin of King Nadirshah regarding the love which made him commit the crime. One theory which is being discussed here is that, this story may have been promoted with a view to discredit the women concerned and the anti-Nadirshah party. Another interpretation is that considering the nature of the crime there must have been some great incentive behind it and that love can goad people to commit such a crime. However, the story has provided interest for the present and has helped the Afghan Government's publicity in proving that the assassination was not the expression of discontent with the Government of Nadir Shah but was the act of individual family without any backing from any section of the country.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

WEDNESDAY.

The year 1933 possibly beats all previous records in the number of sensational crimes committed in the city. Though the total number of crimes was less than in 1932, excluding communal riots, yet there have been cases in which the culprits used novel methods, as in the Khetwadi murder case. For some time the cat burglars defied all police precautions, and for about two months, not a week passed without one or two cat burglaries occuring on the Malabar Hill. Besides burglaries, there have been several murders, two of which still remain undetected; one the Chaupati murder when a beggar woman was found murdered and the other, the more sensational one, the Khetwadi murder, when the perpetrators of the crime had peeled the skin off the body of the woman and separated flesh and bones, making identification impossible.

Besides murders, burglaries and thefts (cycle thefts had become an epidemic for sometime) there have been several cases of suicides. The Khetwadi murder and the burglary in Nagdevi street, where the burglars used the most modern method of breaking open safes by using oxo-acetelyne gas stand out as prominent.

Decrease In Crime

During the latter half of the year, crimes decreased to a considerable extent; while the number of crimes in October was 689, the figure in November came down to 645, many of them being petty thefts. Though exact figures are not available, it appears December figures will show a still further decrease. The Gamdevi section, which had become notorious for cat burglaries, had 10 house-breaking cases in the early part of November; in the latter part of November and early December the figure came down to 2, and after that, there have not been any cases of burglary, excepting the one that occurred on the last day of the year, when a cricketer was relieved of property worth Rs. 575. There has been considerable decrease in the number of crimes in Agripada, Nagpada and Bhoiwada sections, where usually crimes are greater in number.

The New Year has begun without any remarkable crime and if proper vigilance is exercised it may still be possible to bring down the number of crimes in the city and show a cleaner record.

Indian Merchants' Chamber

The contest for the election of the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the ensuing year which takes places on the 22nd instant promises to be interesting. For the past few years two parties are contesting for seats on the Managing Committee and as representatives of the Chamber on other public bodies such as the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. C. I. Railway Advisory Committees, Port Trust Board, Roads Committees and so forth. One party is a Nationalist party, with pro-Congress sympathies, the other is a Liberal and Moderate party. The election which takes place on the 22nd instant marks a departures from the practice hither to followed as the votes will be taken in a ballot box that day in the Chamber's office and the result will be declared the next day. The annual meeting takes place on the 27th instant when the office-bearers will be elected.

Tramway Passengers' Plight

The Bombay police, as we all know, have introduced the One-Way Traffic. Its results in the lessening of congestion of traffic will be much appreciated. It will take some time to watch them in their true perspective. The lessening of congestion naturally leads to reduction in the number of street accidents.

Will the police authorities now turn their attention to minimising street accidents by vehicular traffic? At present passengers waiting for tram cars or buses run the grave risk of being knocked down, while they attempt to board a car, after awaiting for a long time the approach of the particular car they want. As soon as the car they want halts at stations, the passengers have to wait a few seconds to allow the vehicles proceeding along the same route, dashing past, when they find to their utter chagrin the car starting away. They could not dare to board the car lest they should be knocked down by the vehicles. Neither the tram driver nor the driver of the vehicle concerned care for the passengers' plight. Will the police in collaboration with the Tramway authorities come to some arrangement whereby passengers may not be landed into unnecessary difficulties and annoyance?

Aquarium For Bombay?

The suggestion to provide the City with an Aquarium made a few months ago by one of the leading citizens of Bombay, while being of interest to the public, seems to have died a natural death, as up to the present those interested in the project are unable to get any information of how far this scheme has progressed.

Madras is the only Presidency that boasts of an Aquarium in India to-day and it behoves Bombay to emulate the sister Presidency for the benefit of the public.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Capitalism Crumbling Under Contradictions

Bradley Utters Call For Unity In Workers' Ranks In Workers' Ranks

AHMEDABAD (By Mail)

Messrs Bradley and Mirajkar two of the released Meerut Conspiracy Case prisoners, arrived here this morning by the Kathiawar Mail accompanied by Mr. B. Kulkarni. They were received at the station by a large crowd of workers belonging to the Mill Mazdoor Union and then they were taken to the Union Office.

Later a public meeting of students and general public was arranged under the auspices of the Marxist Club. The Hall was packed with workers, students and Congressmen. Mr. Hari Parsad Bhat presided and he introduced the visitors in suitable terms and then called upon Mr. Bradley to address the meeting on the Present Political Situation.

Mr. Bradley in opening his speech said it was necessary to get a correct understanding of the present political situation to take into consideration the long-drawn out world economic crisis. From 1929 onwards, the burden of which has been passed on to the mass of workers and peasants by means of taxes, wage-cuts, mass unemployment resulting starvation, poverty and misery This has intensified the class-struggle.

Mr. Bradley further said that there was a growing struggle among the big powers of the world for a re-distribution of the world for further exploitation.

Mr. Bradley suggested that the masses must be organised in their class organisations. Only on the mass organisation of the workers and peasants could independence be won for India. He appealed to the students and members of the middle classes present at the meeting to study Marxism and Leninism and so equip themselves to participate in the struggle for the setting up a better state of society—a Socialist State.

Com. Bhayaji pointed out how International capitalism was collapsing, and that the burden of the failure of capitalism to function properly was being passed on to the workers. In order to resist this position the workers must organise on militant lines.

NO GAMBLING BUT PUCCA BUSINESS

Aim Of Grain & Seeds' Association Whose New Premises Are Declared Open

There were over 500 Grain and Seeds merchants present at the inauguration ceremony of the Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association Ltd. performed by Mr. B. G. Horniman on Wednesday morning at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

The proceedings commenced with music. Mr. Purandchand Shroff, the Secretary of the Association, in requesting Mr. B. G. Horniman to declare open the new premises of the Association said that owing to a general demand to regulate the sale transactions of grains and seeds in the local market, some prominent business men had joined hands to form the Association.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association were drawn up by a recognised firm of solicitors and had been accepted by Government for registration as outlining the aims and objects for which the Association was formed.

DIFFICULTIES OF MERCHANTS.

He fully explained the difficulties that had been experienced by the merchants doing forward business and stated that the transactions that would be done under the auspices of the Association will not amount to a gamble but will contemplate the giving and taking of delivery of stocks sold or bought. The smaller merchants, he said, were now at the mercy of the bigger business houses who were working under the auspices of bigger Associations. The aim of this Association was to help the farmers and the merchants interested in genuine transactions and not in mere speculation for profit.

STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION.

Mr. B. G. Horniman in declaring the premises open for business under the rules and regulations framed by the Board of Directors said that he felt that the objects as outlined in the memorandum and Articles of Association marked a decided step forward in the right direction. As a layman, he could not speak from experience but placed as he was, he had had every opportunity of acquainting himself with the mode of business transacted in the local market, and he was glad to express his belief that the objects of the Association were laudable and deserved every encouragement from the merchants and others concerned in the grains and seeds trade. The Association had been formed to increase the activity and prosperity of the trade and not for the promotion of mere speculation or for exploiting the public. Every transaction would be a genuine deal in grains and seeds by merchants connected with the trade. This he said should be a valuable service to the trade and welfare of the merchants and farmers. He hoped that the Association would carry out the objects for which it had been formed and he wished all prosperity to the Association and trusted that it would bring prosperity to its members. He then declared the Association open for business.

PRESIDENT THANKED.

Mr. Beharilal Gupta, the President of the Association, thanked Mr. Horniman for the honour he had done to them by coming there to inaugurate the business of the Association. He also stated that farmers would no longer be at the mercy of the capitalists and middleman as they would also be allowed to transact their business through the members of the Association. This was a great boon to them as hitherto the prices at which the farmer sold his produce left no margin of profit to him. The main object of the Association was to assist the industries and he hoped that the members would co-operate to gain the objects of the Association.

Swami Kumaranand seconded the vote of thanks, after which the first transaction was negotiated. Seth Bisusurlal Saboo put up for sale 5 tons of linseed which was purchased at Rs. 5-15-3 per ton by Mr. Velji Shamji.

Among the prominent business men present were Seth Mungallal Govanka, Seth Bisambarlal Meheiseri, Seth Bhaijichand Saraoji, Seth Bisusurlal Saboo, Seth Ramnikdas Parasram and Seth Laloobhai Javer.

AUSTRALIAN TENNIS TEAM IN MADRAS

Keen Contest Expected In Final Stages

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

The West Australian tennis team comprising of Stephen Ford, Ford Davis and Jacobs who arrived here this morning from Calcutta to partake in the Madras United Club open championship tennis tournament were seen this evening practising and getting familiar with the Madras courts.

They all seem to be quite fit and will be playing in the tournament proper from to-morrow.

Of four matches decided this evening in preliminary rounds of the tournament two were men's singles which evoked keen interest. George Elliot of Bangalore put up tough fight and extended Balagopal who however prevailed ultimately with his great experience and courtcraft.

Janaki Ramiah showed promise of big game as he disposed of an equally experienced opponent in Rama Rao in straight sets and his meeting with Ford of Australian team to-morrow, is looked forward with interest.

The following are to-day's results.

Men's Singles:—T. B. Balagopal beat George Elliot 6—4, 6—2.

Janakiramiah beat N. Rama Rao 6—3, 6—2.

Ladies Singles: Mrs. Sastri beat Mrs. Weaver 6—3, 1—6, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles:—Mrs. Gompertz and Venkatramanjulu beat Miss Thoraisingam and S. Kannan 6—1, 6—3.—A. P.

SUMMER SESSION OF ASSEMBLY?

Out Of Question In View Of Government's Programme

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

Suggestions have been put forward in some quarters that the Assembly will hold a summer session in June and will be dissolved in July. I have ascertained the position from all those who take decision on such matters, and they declare that the matter has not been given the slightest thought for the present. They add, when the Assembly's life was prolonged till the end of December the idea was that the Assembly should be able to hold its normal Autumn session in August and September and that all that could be done was probably to advance the date in August slightly.

Moreover, from the point of view of the Government programme the June session would be out of the question as the programme would not be ready before the end of July for submission to the legislature.

JUNAGADH SCOUTS' "PYRAMID"

The Exhibition of Pyramid performance by the Vadnagar Scouts of Junagad at their an nual gathering on Dec. 30. (Standing extreme left) Mr. Dinkarrai S. Vasawada.

Govardhanram Tripathi

(Continued from page 6)

that way he could have amassed a large fortune like his fellow-pleader, the late Hon. Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh. In two big Indian States cases he earned enough to keep him going during the evening of his life and so having got what he wanted he surprised every one by retiring from practice at the early age of 42. Justice Fulton, whom he had consulted, actually asked him the question very feelingly: "My dear Tripathi, have you really earned your retirement?" Not only did he not care for money, he also did not care for position, for it was not unlikely that he would have been raised to the Bench. As an advocate he was very persistent in the interests of his client and would not yield till he got his due from the judges. He was very original and subtle. His way of arguing was very persuasive and impressive. He was very conscientious and painstaking. He was thoroughly independent as an advocate and no judge could brow-beat him. Being cool and collected, he tactfully got what he wanted and would not rest till he had his say. On the whole, he was a signal success as an advocate. On his retirement from the bar, his great friend and admirer, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar gave a party in his honour and presented him with a portrait of Gladstone. He retired from his practice when it was at its height in every sense of the term.

A Man Of Character.

The last ten years of his life from 1898 to 1906 he practically spent at Nadiad, his native town, amidst his own people. Of course he had retired at the inspiration of the highest ideal of literary service and, therefore, he worked every moment for its full realisation. Govardhanram was great as a lawyer, he was greater as a writer, he was greatest as a man. He was a man of outstanding intelligence and would have made his mark anywhere, but we revere his memory to-day because he was a man of high moral character and uncommon spiritualist. Those who could not understand his ethical and spiritual height could not understand the man, nor the writer. The key to the reverence in which he was always been held is to be found in the high moral and spiritual tone of his life.

Govardhanram's literary activities covered a wide and varied field. He wrote both in English and Gujarati. His "Classical Poets of Gujarat" has been written in English. He was a constant contributor to various English magazines, particularly the "East and West" of Malabari and "The Indian Review." His English articles always attracted attention on account of the originality of his view-points and of the way in which the subjects were presented. Had he so cared, he would have earned fame as an Indian writer of English, but he wanted to serve his own people and, therefore, thought it his duty to write in the vernacular. His mother-tongue was Gujarati, and he raised it to a very high pedestal by his works in that language. Of all his works, the novel "Sarasvatichandra," must be looked upon as his "magnum opus".

Gandhiji's Tribute.

Mahatma Gandhi has given him the finest tribute in his message at the time of Govardhanram Jayanti: "Sarasvatichandra is not only the most immortal but also the most popular book of modern Gujarati literature and no author can compare with Govardhanram in the reverence in which his name has been held among educated Gujaratis."

Principal Anandhanker Dhruva of the Benares Hindu University calls "Sarasvatichandra" a "purana" and its author Govardhanram "a Maharashi." Another great writer, the best living poet of modern Gujarat, Kavi Shree Nhanalal Dalpatram, has given a very high place to "Sarasvatichandra" among the best novels of the world. He calls "Sarasvatichandra" a "world novel," and Govardhanram as "world writer." Coming from a fastidious critic like Nhanalal Kavi it is very high praise. "Sarasvatichandra" is not a novel in the ordinary sense, it is practically a vast and varied picture of Gujarati life of half a century. Govardhanram was primarily a scholar and a thinker and only secondarily a novelist. "Sarasvatichandra" is unique in its conception and unique in its execution. It must be read and re-read to be appreciated. It is divided into four parts, the first beginning with Indian States problems and the fourth ending with "The Dreamland of Minerva." "Sarasvatinu Manorajya." Govardhanram's works are five:

1. Sarasvatichandra .... Novel
2. "Sneha Mundra"—The Impress of Love" .... Poem
3. "Sakshar-Jivan"—"The Literary Life" ..... Essay
4. "Lilavatini Jivankatha" .... Biography.
5. "Dayaramno Akshardeha" ... Criticism.

He excelled, it is needless to say, in everything that he touched and he touched a variety of topics. Goverdhanram died in 1907 January 4, twenty-seven years ago. Behramji Malabari, the great Parsi journalist of the day, wrote in the obituary notice of his "Voice of India": "In Govardhanram modern Hinduism has lost its finest spirit."

IN DEFENCE OF GANDHIAN GESTURE

(Continued From page 6).

mit that man has been as savage, slavish, as both Manu and Nietasche found him to be. What is progress Does one discover it in the text books of biology? Are we to-day any better than the poor victims of those predatory Aryan blackguards whose laws Manu formulated for them? Where is justice? Are we not paying for that primal plunder, the sorry sequel of the ruthless logic of a justice-dealing destiny? Does Dr. Deshmukh discover progress in the degradation of disinherited humanity, the verminous humanity that grovels in the dust crushed under the brutal heel of the strong, the greedy, the grasping?

ARE THE DEAD LIVING?

A Study In Psychic Research

Prof. Dharmaraj delivered in the University library hall an interesting lecure on the problem of the life after death.

Are the dead living? It is a momentous question, as the lecturer observed in his introduction, and one that has attracted the human mind in all ages. The modern scientist, in his attempt to explain some of the mysterious phenomenon of human experience—tlepathy, motor automatism, sensory automatism, clairvoyance, clairaudiance hallucination and the like—has been forced to cross his own borders and is confronted by an extra element in the universe different from matter, a mind or spirit, or soul, something metaphysical. Man is the special object of study and the question is asked, "Is he merely the result of the meeting together of certain atoms charged with a definite amount of energy, and fitted to take a definite shape and expression?" Is he merely the resultant of certain component forces, whose action is limited to a period of three score years and ten, or, with certain accompaniment of labour and sorrow, four score? Or, on the other hand is man a being with a nature not to be explained in erms of physical science and for whom death is not the end of all, but an organism to be interpreted by higher conceptions and endowed with the potency of a life hereafter?

MATERIALISM

Materialism, as a philosophy the lecturer pointed out, was wholly untenable, as it fails to give a satisfactory explanation for life mind, consciousness, purpose or will, and it is the spirit of crude scientific dogmatism, not real scientific enquiry, that propounds the broad and sweeping dogma hat nothing in the universe exists which is not expressible in terms of matter and motion. Thus, from the very beginning, the lecturer emphasised the necessity of taking the right scieneific attitude to register facts in the most unbiased manner and to accept the logcail conclusions.

The lecturer defined matter, life and mind analysing the characteristics and expressions of each, to acquaint the audience with terminology of Psychism, and showed how the existence of a mind is a scientific postulate to logically explain many phenomena in the universe and how the psychologist's distinction of the conscious from the sub-conscious, or sub-liminal—the extra marginal region that lies below the threshold of consciousness, what we ordinarily call the back of the mind and the unconscious, is a scientific satement and explanation of facts. Proceeding further the lecturer showed, by the analysis of concrete cases of Telepathy, Teaesthe-concrete cases of Telepathy, Telaesthesia, Telergy, Hypnotic and Post-hypnotic suggestion the possibility of the mind acting without the normal physiological medium. With an interesting review of the results obtained by the Phychic Society, be finally concluded that the mind could continue to exist and does exist, even after abandoning this physical body, and that under proper conditions communications could be established between the Living and the Dead.

DHRANGADHRA STATE PRAJA PARISHAD

First Session In Bombay In February

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

A meeting of the representatives of the Dhrangadhra State Praja Mandals of Bombay and Ahmedabad was held at the Office of the Dhrangadhra Prajakiya Mahamandal Ahmedabad yesterday and it was decided to hold the first Session of the Dhrangadhra State Praja Parishad in Bombay in February next.

Sjts. Manekchand Nanjibhai, Kasalchand Manordas Shah and Dahyabhai Oggaddas will start on a propaganda tour to collaborate with the other Prajamandals.

"Purely a case of murder and suicide" was the finding of the magisterial inquiry held on Wednesday into the deaths of Mrs. Snell, wife of Bombardier Snell, and of Bombardier Osbourne. Both Bombardiers belong to the 28th Field Brigade Royal Artillery, Lahore.

NAME THE OBJECT COMPETITION

List Of Prize-winners

As the following three competitors have sent in an all-correct solution in the above competition, the first three prizes have been amalgamated, and Rs. 800 have been equally divided among them, each getting Rs. 266-10-8:—

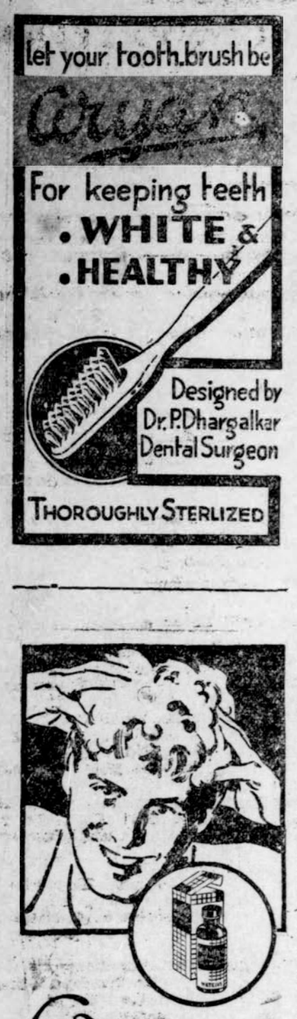
1. Mrs. Hirabai Ardeshir Lala, Manek Mansion, Wadia Street, Tardeo.
2. Mr. Samuel Moses, Bombay Collector's Office, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.
3. Mr. Cawas F. Amroliwalla, Amroliwalla's House, De Lisle Road, No. 13, Parel, Bombay.

35 CONSOLATION PRIZES (Rs. 6 EACH).

1. Mrs. S. S. Bandisode, C/o Dr. S. M. Bandisode, Panchgani Dist. Satara
2. Mr. Haridas Narsingh, 266 Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.
3. Mr. Shankarrao D. Kalelkar, 59, Elphinstone College Hostel, Fort, Bombay.
4. Mr. N. Shroff, K. Building, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.
5. Mr. S. B. Abhyankar, 10, Damodar Waljee Bldg., Near Prarthna Samaj, Bombay 4.
6. V. G. Allan Esq., Loco Blocks, Kalyan.
7. M. G. Sahasrabudhe Esqr., 25, Goregaonkar Bldg., Dadar.
8. G. A. Kenge Esqr., Sunday Bazaar, Bhusaval, East Khandesh.
9. R. Naradachari Esq., C4, South Indian Bldg., Matunga G.I.P. Bombay 19.
10. Miss Irene Remedios, 579, Waroda Road, Bandra.
11. Chandulal Mohanlal Modi, Esqr., Vakil, Vijapur, (North Gujarat).
12. S. M. Bharucha, Esqr., Daruwalla Bldg., Foras Road, Tardeo.
13. Mr. Abdul Latif I, Laljee, 93, Warden Road, Bombay.
14. Miss Ethel D'Lima, 90, St. Andrew's Road, Bandra.
15. Mr. Haridas Gopaldas, Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
16. Mr. H. N. Bhuleskar, "Rashikasram" Chincholi, Malad, Dist. Thana.
17. Mr. R. D. Kirtikar, 15, Bhai Jiwanjee Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.
18. Mr. Keshav S. Talpade, P. P. Charity Bldg., Harvey Road, Chowpatty.
19. Mr. Rustom S. Ghandy, Lantin House, Cumbala Hill, Bombay.
20. Mr. Surtindar Singh, Post Box No. 925, G.P.O. Bombay.
21. A. L. Doodhbhate, C/o The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Bombay House, Bombay.
22. Bhaskar Krishnajee Tulaskar, 28, Borle's Chawl No. 2, Dadar, Bombay.
23. P. S. Deo, C/o Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., Nesbit Road, Mazgaon, Bombay.
24. Miss Alice D'Abreo, C/o Mr. Lynus Miranda, Top Floor, No. 44, Kotachi Wadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
25. Kantilal R. Dhrew, C/o Jamnadas Popatlal, Pama Dalal's Bldg, 3rd Floor, Old Hanuman Lane, 1st Cros Lane, Bombay.
26. Mrs. A. Kamalabai, D/2, S. I. Building, Matunga.
27. Vishnu Laxman Tekade, Collector's Office, Bombay Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.
28. Mohanlal Jadhavjee Shah, (Shroff) ADONI, (Bellary Dist.)
29. Bhavanishanker N. Wagle, 32, Abhyanker Chawl, Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay, 7.
30. S. G. Konkar, 87, Deccan College, Poona.
31. Hatimbhai L. Darbar, C/o Bombay Stationery Mart, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
32. Maneksha Jhangirsha Dhanonura, "Bage Shirin," Tithal Road, Bulsar.
33. S. C. Gupta, C/o K. T. Pandaya, Sadar Bazaar, Nagpur.
34. Thakordas, Railway Quarry, Virar.
35. P. Shinnock, Driver, Kalyan.

CORRECT SOLUTION

No. of Picture	No. of Clue.	No. of Picture	No. of Clue.
1	2	11	7
2	12	12	15
3	16	13	8
4	5	14	13
5	19	15	11
6	9	16	10
7	6	17	4
8	1	18	3
9	18	19	17
10	20	20	14



Ordinary washing
RUINS YOUR HAIR

SOAP should be used very carefully, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much free alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo, which is pure and greaseless, and is better and more economical than anything else you can use.

Two or three teaspoonfuls is sufficient to cleanse your hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. Mulsified makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excess oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy, wavy, and easy to manage.

C-95

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WHY MODERN EVE MUST STEP IN

"Present Civilisation Purely Masculine"

Dr. Tagore Reads Paner On Woman's Place In Civilisation

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Poet Rabindranath Tagore, who attended the last day's meeting of the All-India Womens Conference at the Town Hall, on invitation, read paper about women's place in civilisation in which he said:—

I, as a poet, owe my endless debt to the womankind, specially to those who have taken intimate parts in shaping my dreams and my destiny. They came to me, as the seasons come to the earth, with varied urgings of flowers and fruitfulness; they brought to my life the inspiration of love and beauty invocation of the power that lies dormant until touched by womanly grace. I did not have the heart to neglect the occasion like the present one when I could be able to offer my homage to women of my country and tell them that I myself join in the profound expression of recognition given in India to women in which she is proclaimed as "Shakti", who living symbol of divine energy whose inner shrine is in the sub-conscious depth of human nature and other manifestations in sweetness of service, simplicity of self dedication and silent heroism of daily sacrifices."

Quoting from a paper already published, he said:—

WOMAN MUST STEP IN.

"Man having the advantage over woman in a comparative freedom from biological obligations could devote his unhampered leisure in constructing civilisations which naturally followed in a large measure his own temperament and tendencies and woman for ages was constrained to adjust herself to a narrowness of sphere allowed to her. At the present stage of history civilisation has become primarily masculine, a civilisation of power in which woman from her captivity spends her surplus wealth of emotion in merely decorative purposes of society. Therefore this civilisation has lost its balance and is moving by hopping from war to war trampling helpless life on its path under its drunken tread. Its motive forces are the forces of constant coercions in big scales for the sake of results of absurdly vest dimensions entailing appalling number of human sacrifices. To-day we find this uncadenced civilisation crashing at a tremendous speed along a perilous slope knocking against unforeseen catastrophes never knowing how to stop. And at last the time has arrived when woman must step in and impart her life-rhythm to this reckless movement of power."

WOMAN'S NATURAL POWER.

"A man's interest in his fellow beings becomes real when he finds in them some special form of usefulness or striking gift of powers, but woman feels interest in her fellow-beings because they are human, not because of some particular purpose which they can serve, uncommon talent which they may possess. Her exuberance of vital interest is spontaneously expressive; it makes her speech, her laughter, her movement graceful and picturesque; for the note of gracefulness is in this harmony with all our surrounding interests."

"Woman has her natural power that penetrates through the surface to the heart of things, where in the mystery of life dwells an eternal source of interest; and therefore her love has not necessary to wait for the excitation of surprising qualities. God has sent woman not merely to explore or to exploit but to love the world which is a world of ordinary things and events. She is not in the world of the fairy tale where the fair woman sleeps for ages till she is touched by the magic wand. In God's world woman have their magic wands everywhere, which keep their hearts awake,—and these are not the golden wands of wealth nor the iron rode of power.

THIS MAIMED WORLD.

Although in the present stage of history man is asserting his masculine supremacy and building the tower of his civilization with stone blocks, ignoring the living principle of growth. he can not altogether crush woman's nature into dust or into his dead building materials. It is not that woman is merely seeking to-day her freedom of livelihood, struggling against man's monopoly of business, but against man's monopoly of civilization. The monster car of organisation is creaking and growling along life's highway, spreading misery and mutilation, for it must have speed and profit before everything else in the world.

Therefore woman must come into the bruised and maimed world of the individual; she must claim each one of them as her own, the useless and the insignificant, the lowliest and the lost. She must protect with her care all the beautiful flowers of sentiment from the scorching laughter of the science of proficiency. The world with its insulted individuals has sent its appeal to her. These individuals must find their true value, raise their heads in the sun, renew their faith in God's love through woman's own love.

WHAT WILL FUTURE EVE DO?

Let us have no doubt in our minds that these human beings who have been boastful of their arrogent power, and ruthless in their exploitation will be defeated in the next generation of life. It is the same thing that happened in the remote biological age to those great monsters like mamoths and dinosaurs. And in the future civilisation also, the aggressive trespassers of to-day will have to remove their boundary pillars to make room for the apparently feebler creatures, and the union of man and woman will represent a perfect co-operation in building up of human history on equal terms in every department of life. The future Eve will lure away the future Adam from the wilderness of a masculine dispensation and mingle her talents with that of her partner in a joint creation of a paradise of their own.—A. P.

ARMS ACT CONVICTION

Accused Appeal To High Court

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Justices Guha and Nasim Ali heard an appeal at the High Court to-day preferred on behalf of Madhu Sudan Dutt and Jadu Nath Ghose who were sentenced by a Special Magistrate at Jamalpur under Section 120-B, Indian Penal Code and 19-F, Arms Act to five and four years' rigorous imprisonment each respectively.

Their Lordships reduced the sentence passed on the accused Jadu Nath, while dismissing the appeal preferred on behalf of the former.

The prosecution story is that on receipt of information about some absconders who were wanted in connection with political dacoity cases in the District of Mymensingh and some proclaimed offenders wanted under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act hiding in Nalita Bari Loan Office Buildings, Sub-Inspector of Nalita Bari Police Station proceeded on March 17 last to the locality and effected the arrest of two appelants with four others.

On the search of a bundle, a five-chambered muzzle loading revolver, a fully loaded phial of gun powder and 13 shots were recovered.

The accused Madhu Sudan made an attempt to fire, but it was frustrated on the timely action of the police party. All the six persons were tried and four acquitted.—United Press.

PLOT TO WRECK MAIL TRAIN

Labourers Find Nuts And Bolts Tampered With

RANGOON, Jan. 3.

According to the Rangoon Gazette an attempt to wreck a mail train was made recently five men at a spot called Zalok 239 miles from Rangoon between Kyidaunggan and Pyokkwe (Pyinmana).

It is stated that five bolts were loosened at the joints of the rails by a gang but the noise brought two labourers to the scene and the gang disappeared in the darkness.

The labourers inspected the rails and found them tampered with and reported the matter to their Jamadar who immediately put things right.—A. P.

"DIVINE WRATH" CAUSES DEATH

MADRAS, Jan 3

A strange story of divine vengeance has reached here from Tiruppur. It transpires that the celebrated idol of Shiva was found missing from the temple of Avanashi, near Tiruppur, three days ago.

But to the surprise of all, the idol was found reinstalled in the temple. The mystery of the removal and reinstallation was intriguing to a degree and many devotees suspected two villagers.

Yesterday they were found dead without any disease. In popular belief, this is regarded as the manifestation of devine wrath.—United Press.

SIROHI OUTLAWS SURRENDER

Gangsters Tender Apology & Appeal For Amnesty

(From A Correspondent.)

SIROHI, Dec. 30.

Out-law Lachhman Singh and his gang were a source of great menace to the general tranquility and public safety. The gang gave the Police an anxious time and baffled its attempts in rounding them up by occupying advantageous position in the Abu Hills. Acting on an information, Munshi Mohd Hussain Sub-Inspector of Police, Abu Road, arrested out-laws Nathu Singh of Kair and Sardarsing of Sirohi and also recovered a gun and other weapons from them. Subsequently Mr. Syed Talib Hussain, Superintendent of Police, with a Police party proceeded to Surpag'a whence to Ambaji Hills where the outlaws were besieged and they eventually made unconditional surrender. The remaining members of the gang also surrendered subsequently. They have tendered apology and have made a request for the grant of general amnesty which is under consideration of the State authorities.

FALL IN EXPORTS TO FRANCE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The exports of cotton, piecegoods, and yarns to France is seriously affected says the Manchester Chamber of Commerce by an official announcement made in Paris on December 31, the effect of which is to reduce the allotments to the United Kingdom by 75 per cent.

The Government is considering the matter which the meeting of exporters will discuss at Manchester on Friday.

LONDONDERRY IN BAGHDAD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BAGDAD, Jan. 2.

Lord Londonderry arrived in Baghdad by the airforce plane after a flight across the desert and will leave for India to-morrow in the Imperial Airways machine.

FREE FIGHT WITH DACOITS

TINNEVELLY, Jan. 3.

One villager was killed and two others injured in an encounter with dacoits. Carrying torches and armed with country knives, they raided the head cooly's house, taking cash and jewellery.

The villagers gave chase and a free fight ensued with the above Result.—(United Press).

FAMOUS HISTORIAN PASSES AWAY

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Jan. 3.

The death is announced of M. Pierre de la Gorce, the famous historian and author of the Second Empire and the Second Republic.—Reuter's Special.

POWER STATION AT JHAGRAKHAND

Chief Of Korea Opens It And Assures Support To Proprietors

(From A Correspondent.)

MANENDRAGARH, Dec. 30.

In the presence of a distinguished gathering the Electric Power Station at Jhagrakhand was officially declared open by the Ruling Chief of Korea yesterday.

The Principal of the firm of Messrs. Dalchand Bahadur Singh, the proprietors of the colliery, in a few well chosen remarks described the history of the colliery, the support which he had received from the Korea Durbar and from the Railway adminstration and stated that but for their sympathy and support the scheme could not have progressed as it has done.

APPEAL TO KOREA CHIEF.

He had in mind the Grading Certificate without which the usual rebate on freight could not be claimed and in the absence of that claim shipment could not become a profitable undertaking. In the matter of C. P. Schedule rates introduced for collieries on the G. I. P. this had the support of His Excellency the Governor of Behar & Orissa and that fact persuaded him to solicit the support of the korea Dudbar in placing the matter before the Government of India.

DURBAR'S ASSURANCE

The Ruling Chief in reply stated that the matters to which the reference has been made would receive his sympathetic support.

After the ceremony of 'Switching on' was over the guests were taken round the colliery, which is now equipped with the most up-to date machineries and were met at Tea after which they were entertained by Prof. Bismal Gupta of Calcutta. The function came to close with Fire Works.

CRUSHED TO DEATH

Passenger Alighting From Tram Run Over

KARACHI, Jan. 2.

A serious tram accident resulting in the instantaneous death of a young man, occurred this evening when Mr. Nanalal Kripashanker of Bharat Printing Press was crushed to death.

It appears Mr. Nanalal who was coming in a tram from the camp alighted from the wrong side of the tram and was run over by another which was running on the opposite direction. His skull was factured and the brain lacerated and he died instantaneously.

Traffic was held up for an hour and huge crowds collected on the spot. The police arrived and removed the body to the morgue where an inquest will be held.—A. P.

BURMA ORDINANCE

12 Bengalis To Be Charged With Conspiracy

RANGOON, Jan. 3.

Enquiries og to show that a dozen Bengalis who were arrested at Akyab a few days ago will be charged under Burma Ordinance with conspiracy.—'United press)

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK RECORDED IN BOMBAY

Snow Falls In Kashmir And N. W. F. Province

POONA, Jan. 3.

The Western disturbance persisted over Kashmir and caused a few falls of rain or snow there and, in the North-West Frontier Province, with fairly widespread light showers in and near Punjab and the Kumaon hills. The temperature is markedly below normal in Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Roorkee quarter inch; Drosh one; Sonamarg a half and Murree a quarter.

Forecast:—Local falls of rain or snow will continue in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and in and near Punjab and the Kumaon hills.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,300 miles away with its epicentre apparently in Persia was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 2 hours 30 minutes I.S.T. on Wernesday, January 3.—A.P.

"My stock-in-trade is brains."

"You've got a funny-looking sample case."

NEW HONOUR FOR LORD BRABOURNE

LONDON, Jan. 2.

A Gazette announces that Lord Brabourne has been created Knight of Grace of Order of St. John of Jerusalem.—Reuter.

TEMPLE FOR CHINCHKHARI

Bombay Astrologer Donates Rs. 50,000 For Founding It

(From A Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 2.

The want of a temple for religious worship having been brought by the people of the village of Chinchkhari in the Ratnagiri district to the notice of Mr. Govind Janardhan Borkar, an astrologer of Bombay, who hails from that village, he supplied it some days ago, at an expenditure of over Rs. 50,000 and the opening ceremony, after due consevration, was performed by H. H. the Chief of Aundh in the presence of a large gathering which included the officials of the district besides several influential people of Bombay who had gone specially for the occasion.

The foundation-stone of the temple was laid by Mr. Borkar himself who officiated as priest and performed religious ceremonies.

Mr. Borkar intends supplying another want of his said village, namely, a school near the site of the temple.

EGYPTOLOGIST DEAD

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 3

The death has occurred of Mr. Arthur Weigall, the Egyptologist.

CALCUTTA ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Sir C. C. Ghosh took his seat to-day as the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court in place of Sir George Rankin on leave.—United Press.

HAVOC OF ROOT-ROT

Causes Damage Of Rs. 16 Lakhs Yearly In Punjab

SCHEME OF RESEARCH AT COST OF RS. 13506

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes: "Root-Rot" is one of the chief diseases of cotton in the Punjab. It attacks both American and "desi" crops, mainly in the canal irrigated areas. It is calculated that the total loss caused by this disease in the Province amounts to Rs. 16 lakhs per year. The importance of the investigation is, therefore, apparent. With a view to discovering the cause of Root-rot and methods for its control, the Indian Central Cotton Committee has sanctioned a scheme of research at a total cost of Rs. 13,506 spread over a period of three years and the investigation is in progress in the laboratories of the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Lyallpur.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED.

Observations have already been recorded on the period when the disease (1) first appears, (2) reaches the maximum incidence of attack and (3) ceases altogether. Two fungal organisms have been isolated, and some inoculations have been carried out successfully with them on cotton plants, both in the field and in pots, and by this means the disease causing property of the isolated fungi has been established. Further investigations on the life-cycle of the responsible fungi is proceeding, and work on methods of control will follow in due course.

The Serampore Municipality, in a meeting has adopted a resolution approving the spirit of the State Lotteries Bill, which will be introduced by Mr. P. Banerjee in the Bengal Legislative Council and has suggested that educational institutions should be a subject which may also come within its scope as fit to be financed by the Lottery proceeds.

BRYTOL METAL POLISH LIQUID & PASTE

REPLACES A LONG FELT WANT

Brightens all Metal Wares.

LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
CALCUTTA
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

IT IS WRONG TO DECEIVE BUT IT IS EQUALLY WRONG TO BE DECEIVED

THE PUBLIC ARE WARNED THAT A NUMBER OF IMITATIONS OF CASTOPHENE TABLETS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED AND ARE BEING SOLD IN THE MARKET. THESE IMITATIONS ARE DESCRIBED AS "CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES", "CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE" "NON-GRIPING," "NON-HABIT FORMING" ETC., WHICH ARE THE TERMS USED SINCE LONG IN CONNECTION WITH CASTOPHENE TABLETS THAT THIS IS BEING DONE SIMPLY WITH THE OBJECT OF MISLEADING THE PUBLIC MIND, CANNOT BE DOUBTED. IN MANY CASES THESE SO CALLED EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE REMEDIES HAVE PROVED HARMFUL AND DETRIMENTAL TO THE HEALTH OF THOSE WHO HAVE FALLEN AN EASY PREY IN USING THEM. LITTLE DO THE IMITATORS REALISE THAT THOUGH BY SELLING THESE SUBSTITUTES THEY FILL THEIR OWN POCKETS YET THEY HAVE TO ACCOUNT FOR THE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES WHICH RESULT FROM THE USE OF THEIR IMITATIONS. EQUALLY QUESTIONABLE IS THE ACTION OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO IN ORDER TO ECONOMISE RUN THE RISK OF INJURING THEIR OWN AS WELL AS THE HEALTH OF THEIR NEAR AND DEAR ONES.

ALWAYS ASK FOR CASTOPHENE TABLETS AND MAKE SURE EVERY TIME THAT YOU ARE SUPPLIED CASTOPHENE AND NOTHING ELSE. EACH TABLET IS STAMPED "CASTOPHENE"

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Latest Commercial News.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE AGREEMENT

New York Cotton Prices 1 Point Down

BEARISH EFFECT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS

London Gold And Local Cotton Strong

Bombay, January 3.

On Wednesday, the Sterling Dollar and the Sterling Franc Cross-rate witnessed quick fluctuations, but the tendency on the whole was downward.

"HARD BEGINNING IS OVER."

President Roosevelt opened the Congress with the following message, "We ploughed furrow and planted good seeds. Hard beginning is over." The New York cotton market was strong at first but prices declined on heavy selling, after the President's address to the Congress.

LOCAL COTTON PRICES JUMP UP.

The report about the satisfactory conclusion of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement had a very bullish effect on local cotton prices which jumped up to Rs. 191 at 11 p.m. The undertone was very firm.

TERMS OF INDO-JAPANESE TRADE AGREEMENT.

According to the terms of the agreement Japan will buy one and a half million bales of Indian cotton and will import into India forty million yards of cotton piecegoods. The Government of India will levy duty on these goods to the extent of 50 per cent subject to fluctuations in the Exchange.

RELIEF TO INDIAN COTTON PRODUCERS.

Indian cotton producers will now heave a sigh of relief as the boycott of Indian raw cotton will be lifted. Broach cotton for April/May delivery was quoted at Rs. 230 to Rs. 235 before Japan declared boycott of Indian cotton and it gradually sagged to Rs. 174 but now has recovered to Rs. 191 as a result of the New Trade Agreement.

LONDON GOLD FIRM.

The London gold prices improved by 6d. but silver ruled quiet. Foreign grain markets ruled quiet but steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, January 3.

Previous closing	10.57
To-day's opening	10.63
Difference	plus .06
To-day's closing	10.56
Difference	—.01

Broach Expectation Rs. 188.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, January 3.

Previous closing	5.22
To-day's opening	5.26
Difference	plus .04
To-day's closing	5.29
Difference	plus .07

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, January 3.

The sentiment continued brighter on renewed active buying influenced by the favourable situation in dry goods trade and improved prospects in other markets. Meanwhile traders are awaiting the opening session of the Congress and the President's message as a result of which generally the activity was somewhat hampered by restrictive operations.

Dealings in May opened at 10.63, i.e., 6 points higher than the previous closing. The market again showed signs of activity on fairly good buying influenced by steadier Liverpool advices and the improved Stock Exchange market. However Prices reacted to a slight extent on some liquidation and southern selling but subsequently prices again resumed their upward tendency with May again coming up to 10.68. but thereafter began to decline and finally closed at 10.56 with a decline of 7 points. with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, January 3.

The following were the opening quotations:—

January	(10.29/28) 10.32/10.32
March	(10.40/38) 10.47/10.46
May	(10 53/14.57) 10.63/10.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, January 3

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January	5.26
American March	5.26
Egyptian January	7.75
Egyptian March	7 68

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, January 3.

Previous closing	5.15-1|8
To-day's closing	5.12-1|2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, January 3.

Previous closing	5.16-1|4
To-day's closing	82.71.
To-day's closing	5.14-3|4
Difference	—.01-1|2

FRANC RATE.

London, January 3.

Previous closing	82.96
To-day's opening	82.93
To-day's closing	82.71
Difference	—.25

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, January 3.

London Exchanges opened with the Sterling Dollar at 5.16-1/4 and improved to 5.16-3/8 but subsequently the rate began to weaken touching 5.14-1/4. Finally the market closed at 5.15-1/4.

Franc opened at 82.93 and then eased to 32.71 and closed at that rate.

LONDON SILVER

London, January 3.

The market was quiet.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Spot	19 5/16d.	19 5/16d.
Forward	19 3/8d.	19 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, January 3.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Gold price fine per oz.	£6/6/7	£6/7/6

BULLION.

London, January 3.

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Gold (£6/6/7) £6/7/6.
Silver (19 5/16d.) 19 5/16d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, January 3.

3 months	(1 1/32 p.c.) 1 1/32 p.c.
4 months	(1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.
6 months	(1 1/8 p.c.) 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS-RATES.

London, January 3.
(3-30 p.m.)

London on Bombay (1.6 1/16) 1.6 1/16.
Paris on Bombay (6.24 5/8. 6.23 1/4.
New York on Bombay (38.75) 38.75.
Berlin on Bombay (1.03) 1.03.
London on Milan (61.81) 61.71.
London on Shanghai (1-4) 1-4 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2 15/32) 1-2 15/32.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Liverpool wheat opened at 51-1/2 for March 53-3/8 for May and 54-3/4 for July i.e. about 1/4 penny lower. Business was rather quiet owing to the absence of any speculative activity and also due to less favourable advices from foreign markets.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 3.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May 84-3/4 July 84-1/8 and September 85-1/4 The market displayed some activity on Commission house buying and foreign demand.

CHICAGO OATS & RYE.

Chicago, Jan. 3.

Chicago oats opened steady wiht May 37-1/2, July 36 and September 35 while rye commenced trading in May and July at 48-1/2 and 50-3/8 respectively. Trading in both sections was somewhat quiet owing to the lack of enquiry.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 3

The sentiment on the Argentine Linseed market was somewhat of a reactionary nature and prices in consequence fell back on some liquidation and the lack of demand with February option easing to 11.79 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, January 3.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£227 1|4) £227 barely steady.
Lead (£11 1|16) £10 7|8 easy.
Iron (£65) £65.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1|2 to 36-1|2) £35 1|2 to £35 3|4.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0|11 3|4) 0|11 3|4.
Indian Pekoe higher (1|2 1|2) 1|2 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe (1|0 1|2) 1-0 3|4.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1|8 1|2) 1-10 1|4.

JUTE.

First Marks c.i.f. Continent New Crop Jan.|Feb. (£15 1|2) £15 3|4 paid and buyers.
Dundee Jan. (£17 1|2) £17 1|2.
Lightning Jan. (£16 1|4) £16 1|4.

RUBBER.

Spot (4 3|8) 4 1|8 paid and buyers.
Jan.|Mar. (4 1|2) 4 3|8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan.|Feb. (£11) £11 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan.|Feb. (£10-3|4) £10 3|4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan.|Feb. (£9-7|16) (£ 7|16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Jan.|Feb. (£8 7|8) £8 7|8 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 54/7, 54/7, and 54/11 for ready, Posh and Mah delivery. The market improved on some scattered buying influenced by steadier London silver cable and closed steady at Rs. 54/11, 54/11, and 55/2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 31/6/3, 31/6/6, and 31/8/3. Trading was quiet at first but later prices began to advance steadily on firmness in Paris exchange and finally closed steady at Rs. 31/8, 31/8/3, and 31/9/9 for ready Posh and Mah delivering.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, January 3.
11-0 p.m.

Broach cotton for April/May delivery moved between Rs. 190 and Rs. 191 at night when New York cotton futures were reported to be 8 to 10 points up The Indo-Japanese Trade agreement had a very bullish effect.

10 MILLIARD FRANC FRENCH LOAN

PARIS, Jan. 3.

Subscriptions to the loan of ten milliard francs opened at the issue price of 97½ francs per 100 franc bond at five per cent.

Subscribers of fiveyear bonds are repayable at par; ten year bonds at 105: fifteen-year bonds at 110 and interest is payable halfyearly.—Reuter.

GOOD FEATURES ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN COMMODITIES

Wall Street Featureless

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Jan. 3.

On the Stock Exchange conditions again were very favourable and throughout the day good features were evident.

Gilt-edged Securities specially went further ahead and also a number of Home industrials, while Kaffirs again commanded considerable attention on the development rumours.

Commodities market opened quiet, but speculative buying was soon evident, especially in Shellac, and also in Cocoa, Jute and Pepper. There was good business in all of them.

Wall Street market was featureless, traders holding off in view of the re-assembling of the Congress.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, January 3.

The 3-1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day firm at £87-5|8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, January 3.

The Stock Exchange markets generally ruled quiet but there was some good feature. Giltedged securities were very firm. Industrials in general ruled very steady. Kaffirs were strong and active.

The London stock exchange was less active to-day although some sections showed a better feeling. Giltedged securities again exhibited brighter sentiment and the 3½ per cent loan was quoted at £87-1/2 i.e. 5 shillings higher than the previous closing.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1|2 per cent Consols (£74 1|8) £74 3|8.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan £102) £102 1|8.
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan £108 1|8) £108 7|8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112-1|8) £112 1|2.
3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£101-3|8) £101 5|8.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110-3|4) £111 1|4.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 11) dol. 11.
International Holding (dol. 1 5|8) dol. 1 5|8.
Hydro-Electric (dol. 5 3|4) dol 5-3|4.
Electric Musical Industries (17|7 1|2) 17|4 1|2.
Princhin John (33-9) 33-9.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (32-4 1|2) 32-6.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (94-7-1|2) 93-9.
Swadeshi Match "B" (9-6) 9-6.
Dunlop Rubber (39-4 1|2) 40-6.
Uniliver Ordinary (26|3) 25-10 1|2.
Ford Motors (22) 22.
Cables and Wireless "B" (10 1|2) 10 1|2.
British American Tobacco (114-4 1|2) 114-4 1|2.
Cameras "A" (£8 5|8) £8 5|8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (111-3) 111-3.
P. and O. S. N. Co. Def. (22) 22.
Distillers (81-6) 82.
Bradford Dyers (17) 17.
British Celanese (13-9) 13-7 1|2.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (63) 63.
Courtaulds Ordinary (44-10 1|2) 45.
Fine Cotton Spinners (15) 15.
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (9-3) 9-1-1|2.
Int. Nickel (dol. 21 3|8) dol. 21-1|4.
Bengal Iron and Steel (4-6) 5.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

BANK OF ITALY ISSUES LONGTERM TREASURY BONDS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Rome.—The Bank of Italy decided to issue a longterm 4 per cent Treasury bonds in conversion of four milliard lire 9 year 5 per cent bonds expiring in 1934, which had been issued for purpose of financing industry.

INDIAN LOANS

London, January 3.
(3-30 p.m.)

3 per cent Indian Stock (£74 1|2) £74 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£87) £87 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108) £108.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£108 1|4) £108 1|4.
4 per cent New Indian 1948-53 (£103) £103.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (£1 1|4 p.c. dis.) £1 1|8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£109-1|4) £109 1|4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£108 1|4) £108 1|4.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (31|6) 31|6.
Doran Tea (61-3) 61-3.
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 41-3.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£9) £9.

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo|Dutch Rubber (206) 19-9.
Gula Kelampong (17|6) 17|6.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (28|3) 27|3.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (63) 63|9.
Burma Corporation (13|3) 13-1 1|2
Rio Tintos (£19 1|2) £19 5|8.
East Rand Proprietary (41|9) 42|6.
Rand Mines (115) 117|6.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (34|4 1|2) 33|9.
Anglo|Persian (47|6) 47|6.
Burma Oil (87|6) 87|6.
Mexican Eagle (10|4 1|2) 10|9.
Shell Transport (50) 50.
Royal Dutch (£21 1|2) £21 7|8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, December 3.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol. 35 3|4) dol. 35 3|8.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 14 3|4) dol. 14 5|8.
U. S. Steel (Common) (dol. 48 1|4) dol. 48 5|8.
U) S. Steel (Preference) (unquoted) 80 3|4.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

	Bales.
Khandesh	5,694
Central India	4,411
Barsi-Nugger	3,296
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,621
Berar	4,469
Central Provinces	1,356
Dhollera	11
Rajputana	315
Sind-Punjab	2,698
Broach	1,360
Compta-Dharwar	149
Persians	9
Egyptians	335
Cotton Total	25,724
	Cwts.
Wheat	10,352
Linseed	1378
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	802
Gingellyseed	3
Poppyseed	29
Groundnuts	19,436
Castorseed	1,442
Rice	4,430
Myrabollams	2,865
Gram	415
Maize	223
Barley	260
Bajree	57
	Tons
Coal	652

JUTE SHARES FIRM

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Jute Shares ruled firm at the best of day. Coals were steady with small turnover. Teas wert firm. Miscellaneous shewed no change. Securities were fairly steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ percent paper 82/15; 3½ percent loan 1947/50 94/13; 4 percent loan 1960/70 980 10 small lot; 5 percent bonds 1935 103/14; 5 percent loan 19340-43 105/12 small lot; 5 percent bonds 1939/44 105/4.

Banks.—Imperial Bank fully paid 1240.

Coals:—Bengal 248/8; Burrakur 15/8; Burrakur pref 116 small lots; Equitable 22/6 small lot; New Beerbhoom 13/12 ex div; Rewa Coalfields 13; Standard 32/2.

Jutes:—Adamjee pref 101; Anglo-India 344 small lots; Bally 146/8 small lots; Barnagore 141; Budge Budge 316; Belvedere 346; Cheviot 211 small lot; Champdany 132/8; Clive 27; Delta 342; Fort Gloster 475; Fort Gloster pref 128; Fort William 241/8; Ganges 236/4 ex div; Gourepore 374 small lot; Howrah 51/6; Hukumchand pref 95; Kamarhatty 530; Kanknarrah 447 small lot; Kinnison 603/8; Lansdowne 147 small lot; Lawrence 451; Naihati 373; National 22/4; New Central 364 small lots; Orient 210 ex div; Union 404 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy New issue 13/10; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref 113/8; Indian Wood Productts 29/8; Bengal paper 69/8; Titaghur paper ordy 15 ex div; Titaghur paper pref 100; Titaghur paper paid up 133 ex div; small lot; Midnapore Zemindary 60;

Sugar:—Cawnpore pref 135/8 small lot; Champaran, 23; Samastipur 12/12.

Teas:—Birpara 282/8; Manabarrie 202 small lot; Nagri Farm 41; Sapol 11/12; Rengani 5/12.—A. P.

COTTON TEJI MANDI.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Broach April/May Teji/Mandi Premium about Rs 16½/17.
Broach April/May Teji on Rs. 200 Premium about Rs. 4.
Broach April/May Teji on Rs. 225 Premium about Rs. 1½.
Broach April/May Mandi on Rs. 165 Premium about Rs. 2½.

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 2.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) C.I.F. ton, No offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) C.I.F. ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £9/10/0.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) C.I.F. ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £8/17½6.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Jan. 2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., January sellers 18/10-1/2.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 19/3.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 2.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb., sellers 4-5/16.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 2.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin,	13.64
Amsterdam,	8.10-1/4
Brussels,	23.41
Madrid,	39.59
Milan,	61.90
Berne,	16.817
Paris,	82.96
Prague,	110.03
London on New York,	5.16-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 2.

Chartered Bank of I.A. and China £15
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £132
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10 5/8.
National Bank of India £45 1/8.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £112 1/2.
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961, £102 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. £60.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. 1931 or later, £74 3/8.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 p.c. 1931 or later, £87 1/4.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. 1950/55 £105.
Consols 2-1/2 p.c. £74 1/4.
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952, £101 1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £111.

IRON MAN AS PREMIER

BUCHAREST, Jan. 3.

M. Tatatrescu, Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Duca Cabinet has been sworn in as the Premier and successor to M. Angelescu. He is a man in forties known as the iron man of party and is believed to be the only man able to handle the "Iron Guard". —Reuter.

LAGNY DISASTER TRIAL

PARIS, Jan. 3.

Six officials of the Eastern Railway are charged in connection with the Lagny Disaster in which over 200 were killed. The charges are inattention, imprudence, inefficiency, negligence, and non-observance of regulations.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.
Bombay, Jan. 3.
Lincoln Elsworth, Zischendrof, Constanza.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Jan. 3.
Hermonides, Elwell, Bhavnagar.

Bombay, Jan. 4.
C|o Christania, Spencer, L'pool.

LOADING.
Bombay, Jan. 3.
Steamer Ahmedi for Karachi.
„ Toyama Maru for Kobe.
„ Ume Maru for Moji.

S.S. Lincoln Ellsworth:—The steamer Lincoln Ellsworth arrived in harbour yesterday from Constanza with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Hermonides:—The J F Co's steamer Hermonides sailed yesterday for Bhavnagar with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S City of Christania:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Christania will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

SEND-OFF TO BRADLEY

Tirade Against Congress

A public meeting was held on Wednesday at Chawpatty to give a "send-off" to Mr. B. F. Bradley (of the Meerut Conspiracy Case) who is sailing for England on Saturday.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Marxist League, Mr Kulkarni (G. I. P. Labour Union) presiding.

Messrs. Joglekar, Mirajkar (of Meerut Conspiracy Case) Mr. Karkanis (Young Workers League) and Mr. B. T. Randive (Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union) were the speakers.

The speakers emphasised the fact, that Mr. Bradley, an Englishman, championed the cause of Indian workers and suffered persecution demonstrated if anything, the unity of workers all over the world—which knew neither race nor caste nor nationality. That was why they met there to give a fitting send-off to one who had suffered for them. Mr. Joglekar pointed out that even the Bourgeois, who had not there in such large numbers, showed their interest in the Workers' Movement. Mr. Randive said that the fact that the British Imperial Government in India made no distinction between the British and Indian Communist workers, in that Mr. Bradley was persecuted, seemed to him a lesson, which might well be copied by Indian workers regarding their attitude to British workers. That the Bengal Ordinances and the Meerut Case was the work of the Labour Government showed the hollowness of the claim of the Labour Government to represent British workers.

Mr. Bradley replying expressed his regret at his impending departure from India where he had worked, even though most of his 6 years in India were spent within the four walls of His Majesty's prison.

Announcing that he joined the Communist Party of England in 1923, he said that he had not changed an iota of his faith in the Communist principles. He was emphatically of opinion that the Communist Internationale was the only consistent anti-Imperialist Organisation that represented and stood for the workers.

He pointed out how the British Communist Party, to which he belonged, was the only party that helped young-China in its fight against Imperialism.

Recounting his experience after landing in India, shortly before the Simon Commission landed, he thought that the last six years were to India a rich experience.

The speaker then characterised the Delhi Pact and the R. T. C. as part of a definite betrayal of the workers and peasants by the Congress and Gandhiji. He was sure that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, though he talked Socialism, had no intention of putting into operation his ideas, as long as the Congress was dominated by Gandhiji. "He felt that the organisation of workers on class lines under communist Party was the only thing that could achieve Independence for India.

In closing, he warned the Indian workers against the betrayers of Indian masses, from whose leaders they should extricate themselves. He hoped to return to an India with its workers and peasants linked to the World Socialist Society.

A three days' cricket match will be played at Nagpur from January 5 between the teams representing the Usmania University of Hyderabad (Deccan) and the University of Nagpur. The play is likely to be a lively one as the Nagpur Team has been carefully selected.—United Press.

Roosevelt To Clarify Economic Policy

U. S. Congress To Concentrate On National Recovery

DECREASE OF COTTON CONSUMPTION IN STATES

Declining Dollar Puts Up Cotton Prices

President Roosevelt's address to the U. S. Congress this week is expected to clarify the future economic policy, while the Congress will nationalise the Federal Reserve Gold and will concentrate on legislation pertaining to national recovery.

It is said that the dollar will be devalued by fifty per cent, but there exists a cross section in America which believes in sound monetary policy. However, there exists an optimistic feeling in favour of higher commodity prices.

No nation can permanently raise prices unless it is supported by the law of supply and demand. At present cotton consumption appears stationary in Europe, and mills in America are rapidly curtailing the output. The future of cotton prices entirely depends upon the ability of America to reduce acreage this year, under cotton cultivation.

Bombay, Jan 3

The New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by favourable. Liverpool cables on Tuesday and favourable condition in dry goods trade. There was some long liquidation which was well absorbed by trade interests. President Roosevelt is to address the U. S. A. Congress to-day and in his speech, it is expected that he will clarify the economic policy.

ACREAGE REDUCTION

The future of cotton prices entirely depends upon consumption and ability of America to reduce the acreage this year. It is said that last season, the acreage was not full abandoned and much cotton was picked from the area, which was supposed to be abandoned. However, weather is also an important factor in the making of cotton crops.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened irregular at a rise of 13 to 16 points. There was some liquidation which depressed prices by 5 points from the opening level when March delivery reached 10.35, the lowest level of the day. Later on there was renewed buying which improved prices and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range of 8 points, closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 16 to 20 points. The opening improvement was mainly due to decline in dollar exchange. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points to 10.50c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also firm and closed at a rise of 17 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points to 10.29c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 3 to 2 points. There was absence of any important feature. Price movements were narrow throughout the day and the market closed at a rise of 2 to 1 point. Middling American Spot cotton prices improved by 6 points to 5.39d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures were fairly active and closed at a rise of 5 points with January 4.46. March 4.41 and May 4.44.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures were active with further short covering and scarcity of offerings. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 13 to 3 points with Spot cotton 23 points up to 7.97d. Upper Egyptian cotton futures advanced one to seven points with Spot cotton 12 points higher at 6.17d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm with improved buying and closed at a rise of 52 to 38 points for Sakels and 20 to 10 points for Ashmouni contracts. Sakel January 14.02, March 14.18, May 14.34, July 14.46 and December 14.46. Ash. February 10.66, April 10.72 and October 10.95.

BETTER FEELING

One of Liverpool friends of Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee, writes in a letter as under:—

"The better feeling in the market is prompted largely by the belief that President Roosevelt's programme in America is going better and that further inflationary steps will be taken. Increased employment, car loadings, bank clearings and production in many trades all point to the improvement which is taking place. Meanwhile the holding movement in the South continues and there are indications that the quantity of cotton under Government control through the 10 cent loan plan may reach 4,000,000 bales."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March highest 10.47 +.17 (close); lowest 10.35+.09 (10-5 a.m.).

Liverpool May highest 5.24 (opening); lowest 5.20 (3 p.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Expect Congress nationalize Federal Reserve gold and concentrate on legislation pertaining national recovery which should lead to higher commodity prices.

New York.—Sentiment generally optimistic. Favour buying.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

One of their Liverpool friends cabled:—

Consumption appears about stationary Europe but tending downwards America, Orient markets need some new stimulus as despite widespread bullish sentiment price trend remains indefinite. European spinners are reverting from American to Indian cotton increasing scale. Roosevelt adddess to Congress this week is expected to clarify American economic policy; ability Washington materially reduce 1934 acreage under present plan very problematical.

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

America: Cloth sales small, but about equal to sharply curtailed output; some mills closed, others curtailing sharply during holidays; some mills plan curtailment through January.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Feeling is more confident; better business situation; realizing well absorbed.

New York.—Demand improving because of strength in other markets, continuation of price fixing; Longs reselling but South offering very little; we would advise a trading position with preference for purchases on all setbacks.

Liverpool.—Reports Sudan Sakel unfavourable; if confirmed think contract here vulnerable; believe acreage plans America render prices unduly sensitive adverse weather.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 2.

March, 1934	10.42+.16
May, 1934	10.57+.16
July, 1934	10.72+.15
October, 1934	10.92+.20
December, 1934	11.07+.18
Spot,	10.50+.29

....NEW ORLEANS COTTON.....

New York, Jan. 2.

January,	10.29+.17
March,	10.39+.17
Spot,	10.29+.15
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
January,	10.27
March,	10.39
May,	10.56
New York, Noon Call.—	
January,	10.25
March,	10.38
May,	10.55

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 2.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports,	Bales. 20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports the continent	30,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 2. 10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
January, 1934		5.20+.02
February, 1934		5.29+.02
March, 1934	5.21	5.21+.01
April,, 1934		5.21+.01
May, 1934	5.22	5.22+.01
June, 1934		5.23+.01
July, 1934		5.24+.01
August, 1934		5.25+.91
September, 1934		5.26+.01
October, 1934		5.27+.01
November, 1934		5.28+.01
December, 1934		5.29+.01
January, 1935		5.30+.01
Middling Spot,		5.39+.06

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 3.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	6
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	13
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	37
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent P.	18
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	29
Consolidated Gas	38-1/2
Columbia Gas	12
United Corpn.	5
American Tel. & Tel.	111
Western Union Telg.	54-3/4
Radio Corp.	7-1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	41
New York Central	33-1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	24
Erie R. R.	15 1/4
Pennsylvania R. R.	30
Union Pacific R. R.	113
National Dairy	13-1/4
Hiram Walker	55
Distillers Seagram	25
Hupp Motors	4-1/8
Bethelehelm Steel	37
Bethelehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	
United States Steel	48-1/2
American Smelting	44 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	21-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	14-3/4
Kennecott Copper	20-1/4
Cerro de Rasco Copper	35-1/2
International Harvestor	40
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	16
General Motors	35 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
Goodyear Tyre	35-1/4
Goodyear Tyre 7 p.c. Pfd.	66
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Standard Oil of N. J.	45-1/2
Socony	15-1/2
American Radiator	15
Kelvinator	13
Alaska Juneau	22
National City Bank	21-1/2
Sun Life of Canada	370

Market steady on profit taking

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 2.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A-May	185	187½	184½	186¼
Oomra D-J.	160	162½	159½	162¼
Oomra March	163	165¼	162½	165½
Bengal D-J.	130½	132	130	132
Bengal March	135½	137½	137½	137½

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—March 0, May —13 July —24

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/May 186—Liverpool May 5.22 Rs. 41½ at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/May 186—New York May 10.57 Rs. 42 at Cross Rate 5.15 1/8.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 2.

Copper Braziers £44 1/2.

Yellow Metal, £37 1/2.

Spelter Hard Indian Brand, £14 1/2 Nominal.

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16 1/4.

Tin English Ignots, Liverpool F.O.B., £227 3/4

TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 232|8 per ton; Per case of 84lbs. Rs. 18

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 53 per ton.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality) Spot 8-3/8.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.

Broach, Fully Good, (Good staple)	4.09
Broach, Fine (Good staple)	4.24
Broach, Superfine, (Good staple)	4.39
Oomra, Good, (No. 1 staple)	4.36
Oomra, Fine, (No. 1 staple)	4.51
Oomra, Choice, (No. 1 staple)	4.66
Bengal, Good,	3.47
Bengal, Fine,	3.57
Bengal, Superfine,	3.67
Scinde, Good,	3.57
Scinde, Fine,	3.67
Scinde, Superfine,	3.77

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.

SAKELLARIDIS.—

January, 1934	7.70
March, 1934	7.63
May, 1934	7.62
July, 1934	7.60
October, 1934	7.56
November, 1934	7.59
F.G.F. Spot	7.97

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, January 3

Following a rise of 16 points in New York futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 185/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 187/- an general buying and short covering. The market is discounting with effect of resumption of export to Japan as trade agreement is likely to be signed in the near future.

At the advance there was some long liquidation which deferred prices to Rs. 186/8. At this level the market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 4 points and later on was quoted 6 points higher. The Alexandria Market opened at a rise of 14 points and later was quoted 40 points higher. On the local market there was heavy buying by both option dealers and Bears. Prices rapidly rose and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M.	188/8
Oomra D-J.	165/4
Oomra March	167/8
Bengal D-J.	132/8
Bengal March	137/12

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

	Today	Total
Bengal D-J.	1,400	11,400
Oomra D-J.	100	8,900

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

100 Kotak & Co. Nandura 161 3/4

150 P. R. Vakharia Katol 12 on.

125 B. Mavji Broach 16 off.

200 Langli & Co. Amraoti 168.

200 Mithabhai Nathoo Aurangabad 4 off

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	144
Bengal Fine	...	141
Bengal F.G.	...	136
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	141
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	136
Wardha-Hingt Fine	162	178
Nagpur Savner Fine	162	178
Yeotmal Fine	159	171
Arvi Fine	159	172
Ellichpur Fine	159	172
Amraoti-Berar Fine	159	166
Khamgaon Fine	159	166
Mulkapur Fine	155	161
Khandesh Fine	152	160
Muthia F.G.	142	...
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	157	160
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	159	167
Broach Fine	172	...
Punjab/American	...	195
Punjab/American mix	...	188
Cambodia	232	...
Miraj/Sangli	162	...
Compta Good	162	...
Busoga	305	...
Kampala	312	...
Manza	...	287

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales:—

	31-12-33	This year.
Khandesh	5,694	69,372
Central India	4,411	30,973
Barsi and Nagar	3,296	48,549
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,621	12,491
Berar	4,469	109,937
Central Provinces	1,356	23,614
Total Oomras	20,847	294,966
Dholera	11	5,825
N.-W. Provinces	...	4,028
Rajputana	315	4,759
Sind-Punjab	2,698	35,721
Broach	1,360	9,315
Coompta & Dharwar	149	7,120
Western-Northerns	...	3,142
Cocoanada	...	...
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	4,929
Persian	9	489
American	...	13,519
Egyptian & African	335	43,682
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	24
Total	25,724	457,589

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 28th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	7,674	130,122
Japan & China	1,710	75,440
Coast Ports	50	7,117
Up-country by Rail	...	39,266
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	1,057
Total	9,434	253,002

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 3rd January 1933.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934
10-30	Rs. 186/4
12-30	Rs. 183/8
2-30	Rs. 186/4
4-30	Rs. 188/4
5-30	Rs. 188/12
	April-May
Highest	188/12
Lowest	185/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

M.G. Bengal.—	Extra Spr-fine	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
U. P. ...	142	139	136	132	
Panjab ...	142	139	136	132	
Rajputana ...	142	139	136	132	
Oomra					
No. 3 169	166	164	161	...	
C.P. No 1 181	178	176	173	...	
C.P. No 2 175	172	170	167	...	

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Jan. 2.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 1 p.c to 1-1/16 p.c.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 1-1/8 p.c. to 1-1/8 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-5/8 p.c.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan, 0-5/8 p.c.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 3

B C Rate T T and D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/32.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.

Banks selling T T 1|6 Feb Mar.

Banks buying T T 1|6 3|32 ready.

Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8.

Banks buying 3 mos. 1|6 3|16 Jan.

Bank buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Feb.|March.

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 261 nominal

Banks selling T T 259 nominal

Banks buying T T 257 nominal.

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 622 nominal.

Banks buying D D 632 nominal.

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 60 3/8 nominal

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 80 3/4.

Banks buying 60 Days 79 1/2.

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 99 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 90 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 60 1/8

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 101 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.15 1/2 2nd instant

Shanghai/London closed 3rd instant

Japan/London closed 3rd instant

London/Paris 83.06 2nd instant

London/Belgium 23.44 2nd instant

London/Switzerland 16.81 2nd instant

London/Italy 61.87 2nd instant

London/Berlin 13.65 2nd instant

London/Holland 8.11 2nd instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 2nd instant

London/New York 5.14 2nd instant

London/Java 8.07 2nd instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-7-0 2nd instant

Silver London ready 19 5/16 2nd instant

Silver London forward 19 3/8 2nd instant

Silver New York ready 45 2nd instant

London discounts 3 mos 1 1/16 per cent 2nd instant

London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 2nd instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1|2 per cent; Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 2 per cent; 3 months 2 1/4 per cent; 6 months 2 1/2 per cent

Time: Steady.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 2.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F.—

Calcutta per cwt, Jan-Mar. sellers 6/4-1/2.

Bombay, per cwt, Jan-Mar. sellers 6/1-1/2.

Karachi, per cwt. Jan-Mar. sellers 6/1-1/2.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Garmula, Agents M M & Co. from Moulmein:—13230 bags rice; 45410 bundle teak scantlings.

From Rangoon:—12995 bags rice; 1064 bundle teak boards; 468 bundle teak planks; 32 pieces tin; 15 bags beans.

BOMBAY SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 2

Ready Java	Rs. 14 13 3
S. S. Arabia	Rs. 4 1 6
Shipment Nov.	Rs. 4 1 6
Shipment Dec.	Rs. 4 1 6
Shipment Jan-March	Rs. 4 0 0
Shipment Feb.-March	Rs. 3 15 9

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 2.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Jan-Feb. sellers 18/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Jan Feb. sellers 18/8.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Jan-Feb. sellers 22/6.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Linseed May	5 15 6
Wheat January	3 12 0
Wheat May	3 11 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

F. P. Bales	333-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 2-1-34	5579000	5840000
Receipts Yesterday 2-1-34	20000	18000
Exports to date 2-1-34	4168000	4153000
Stock at Ports 29-12-33	4137000	4841000
Stock Interior Towns 29-12-33	2175000	2213000
Stock Liverpool 29-12-33	1004300	883000
Visible Supply 29-12-33	9237000	9692000
Quantity in Sight 29-12-33	8832000	9040000
Quantity out of Sight 29-12-33	6178000	6152000

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 24/15; Lowest Rs. 24/13; Closing Rs. 25/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 23/12/6; Lowest Rs. 23/10/3; Closing Rs. 24/1/6.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 2.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £10/15/0.

Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £9/5/0.

Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £11/0/0.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Scattered Profit Taking

OPERATORS ADOPT CAUTIOUS ATTITUDE

Bombay, January 3

The local Share Bazar ruled quiet to-day with some profit-taking by bazar operators. There was absence of any important business and the market was under a natural reactionary influence. Bombay Burma shares were easy. Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range with limited turnover. The undertone of the mill shares was fairly steady. At the present level there seems to be less selling pressure as prices are believed to safe even if they decline temporarily. But in veiw of tightness of money, there is no room for material improvement

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 3

Bombay Dyeing 757 60

Century 197 90 91 88

Central India 230 27 21 30

Colaba 72 70

Crescent 7

Fazalbhoy 22

Kohinoor 120 18 21

New Great 113 11

Pearl 4

Simplex 63-2

Swadeshi 160 56

Bundi 25-2 25

I Cement 280 78 75 76

T Steel defd 205 197 99 201 197 198

T Steel ord 52-6 51-8 52-2 51-2 8 6 4

B Steam 251 248

B Burma 391 84

Tata Hydro 141

Andhra 1332 21 30 22 23

Tram ord 134-11 34-6 34-11

but on the whole the prices are expected to work upward.

Bombay Dyeing closed unchanged at 760. Centuries declined to 188|12 after touching 195. Nagpores closed at 230 and Swadeshi finished at Rs. 156|4. Simplex were done at Rs. 63|2 and Kohinoors at Rs. 121|4. Andhras finished at Rs. 1323|12 with Powers on offer at Rs. 917|8. Indian Cements finished at Rs. 276|4 with Shahabads quoting at Rs. 267|8. Bombay Burmas did not get the usual support and declined to 384|6. Tata Steel ordys. on a good unloading eased to 51|4 and deferreds came down 198|12. Tata Steel 2nd preference touched Rs. 115 and closed at Rs. 113|0.

5th January is the last day for January share settlement.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Jan 3

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance	267 8
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	760 0
250 Bradbury	90 0
100 Century	188-12
100 Central India	230-10
100 Colaba	70
100 Coorla	62 8
100 Crescent	7 8
250 Currim	5 12
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E. D. Sasson	0-2-6
100 Elphinstone	22
250 Fazal	22-8
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak N	102-8
1000 Hindustan	1640 0
100 Indore	73-12
50 Kastoochand	1 14
100 Khatau	55 0
100 Kohinoor	121-4
200 New Great	111-4
100 Madhowji	7 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	185 10
250 Model	50 0
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	114 6
100 Oosmanshahi	N 52 8
240 Pabani	5
230 Pearl	4
100 Phoenix	257 8
25 Sassoon Silk	45 0
1000 Sholapur	N3000 0
50 Simplex	63-2
100 Swadeshi	156-4
100 Swan	N 35 0
25 Tata	N 20 0
500 Vishnu	1393-12
1000 Western	731 4

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	82 0
25-50 Central	23-14
500 Imperial	1242 8
125-500 Imp Comry N	3/9-6
50-100 India	103 0
5 Union	4-9-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	25
70 Gwalior	76-8 xd
250 Indian	276-4
40 Katni def	1070
100 Katni ord	870-10
75 Okha	142
10 Punjab	14-10
100 Shahabad	267-8
70 United	64-8

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	11-8
15-75 New India	24
200 Oriental	3345
10-100 Vulcan	6-3

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedbad Old	134 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1323-12
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	3/4 11
100 Bom. Suburban	2 8
10 Broach	9 11
100 Karachi	191 4
100 Poona	18 8
100 Surat	167 8
100 Tata Hydro	141-4
1000 Tata Power	917-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	787 8
100 Amr. Patty	113 0
100 C Province	75 0
100 Dhon. Baramati.	80 0
100 Gujarat	55
100 Mandra Bhon	79
100 Pachora Jamner	75 0
100 Sara Sirajgung	84 0
500 Tapty Valley	717 8

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	13-6
30 Tata Steel def	168-12
75 Tata Steel ordy	51-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	170
50 Belapur Sugar	163-12
520 Bom Steam	244-12
125 Bom Burma	384-6
50 Bom Burma contry	140-10
8sh B Petrol	3-10-0
50 Bombay Telephone	82
100 Ind Bleaching N	242-12
100 Ind Radio def	401-4
100 Do. Ord.	415 0
1000 Port Canning	520
15 Scindia	9-6
30 Tata Construct	54-8
25 Tata Oil	14-14

PREF. SHARES.

7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1207 8
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	262 8
7 p.c. Bom. Trams (TF)	78
5 p.c. Cen India (TF)	468-12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	123 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	136 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	126 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1235 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	N155 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata S 2nd	113
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	635 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 3

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

	Rs. a. p.
3½ p.c. G P N Sett	82-12
3½ p.c. G P N Cash	82-13
4th Jan. Sett. 4 p.c. 1960-70	98 10 0
4 p.c. 1960|70 Cash	98 12 0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	113 10 0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	113 11 0

TAXFREE.

5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113 8 0
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109 8 0
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	106 0 0
3½ p.c. 1947/50 Cash	94 12 0
4 p.c. 1934|37 Cash	100 8 0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	100 10 0
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	101 2 0
4½ p.c. 1955/60 Cash	105 4 0
5 p.c. 1939/44	105 1 0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	105 4 0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103 9 0
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107 0 0
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T.B.	105 6 0

CORPORATION LOANS. (TAXABLE).

4 p.c. B P T 1974	93 6 0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	92 8 0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	105 8 0
5 p.c. M Deb 1954	117 12 0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	117 12 0
6-1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	108 0 0

3½ per cent Paper opened to-day at Rs. 82/14 and declined to Rs. 82/11. At this level there was some covering which raised prices to Rs. 83-0-6, but again ruled quiet.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, January 3

The local bullion market ruled steady to-day with a slight improved enquiry for both gold and silver. Shanghai market is again closed to-day. New York silver prices advanced 45 to 60 points while London silver prices advanced by 1/4d. on speculative buying. Paris-London Exchange declined 7 points to 82.96. The undertone of the local market was steady to-day. Later there was some liquidation in silver:—

Ready Silver	54-g-0
January delivery	54-6-0
February delivery	54-11-0
Ready Gold	31-6-6
January delivery	31-6-6
February delivery	31-8-0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 2.

Silver—Market is steady. Small offerings.

Spot,	19-5/16
Forward,	19-3/8
Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6/7|0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Jan. 2.

Spot Silver	44 7/8+.1/4c.
January	45.90 +. 65
March	45.50 +. 60

Tone:—Firm.

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has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1934

Rewa's Bid To March With Times

Chief Makes Announcement Abolishing Slavery

(From A Correspondent.)

REWA (C.I.), Dec. 28.

Rewa was "en fete" for the last one week to celebrate the Kanchhedan ceremony of the Maharaj Kumar Saheb. The climax was, however, reached yesterday when addressing a gathering of distinguished guests, nobility and officials, in a Durbar specially convened for the purpose His Highness made, amongst others, the following important announcements:

1. Abolition of Harwahi in the State with effect from 1934;
2. Expansion of primary education in the State on a population basis;
3. Connecting Amarkantak to existing road system;
4. Abolition of antiquated cesses;
5. Framing of Revenue and Tenancy Acts for the State and
6. Repeal of punishment of exile.

Since His Highness' accession to the "gadi" the opening of the inaccessible tracts in the State has always received special attention. His donation of Rs. 2 lacs made recently from the privy purse was fresh in the minds of everyone. The announcement, therefore, of making Amarkantak approachable has been received with renewed gratitude.

Amarkantak is one of the holiest places of the Hindus and the decision will be received with profound satisfaction all over India.

WHY HE FORMULATED CASTE TYRANNY ACT

Gaekwar Says Caste Leaders Used Powers Vested In Them Arbitrarily Leading To Considerable Misuse

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

His Highness the Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar in the course of a statement explains why he has been obliged to formulate the Caste Tyranny Act.

The Maharaja says that the powers which are now being used by the different castes originally were in the hands of Governments. But with the lapse of time, as the Governments had to look to the maintenance of peace in their areas, to collect revenue dues, etc., they vested such powers in the castes.

The castes instead of taking a good advantage of such powers used the same in a very high-handed manner. The result of this misuse of powers was that the caste leaders began to act in whatever manner they chose and the path of progress was blocked up.

"From this," says the Maharaja, "it would be clear that the castes have usurped the powers of Governments, and it is necessary and only fair that such powers should now be withdrawn from them."—(United Press).

DEVIDAS RELEASED

Exchanges Greetings And Leaves Multan For Ahmedabad

MULTAN, Jan 3

Mr. Devidas Gandhi was released yesterday afternoon from the New Central Jail, Multan, after the expiry of the full term of imprisonment.

Immediately after his release, he left Multan by Karachi Mail for Ahmedabad, via Hyderabad.

He was given a hearty send off at the Railway Station by the local Congress leaders and other prominent citizens. He looked cheerful and exchanged greetings. —United Press.

"OPEN INJUSTICE TO PANCH MAHALS"

Non-Amalgamation League Issues Report

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

The Panch Mahals Non-Amalgamation League which was formed sometime back to prepare the case against the Amalgamation of the District with Broach by Government has issued its report. The report states:—

"The suggested amalgamation is a case of open injustice to the people of Panch Mahals. We invite the attention of the Government to the fact that compared to the advanced people of Broach, the people of the Panch Mahals are rather backward and both economically and educationally the removal of the Collectorate from Godhra to Broach will put the people of Panch Mahals to numerous hardships and economic loss."—United Press.

SIKH SCHISM TO CONTINUE

Efforts At Compromise Prove Futile

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

Attempts which were being made for some time past to effect compromise between the two main parties of the Sikhs namely those belonging to the section led by Master Tara Singh and those led by Giani Sher Singh have failed.

It will be recalled that the Guru Sewak Sabha was formed at Amritsar in December last with the object of bringing permanent settlement between the two parties. Master Tara Singh and Sardar Gopal Singh Quami tried to induce Giani Sher Singh to come to a compromise but Giani Sher Singh demanded the dismemberment of those organisations which were entirely controlled by the party of Master Tara Singh.

It is understood that Master Tara Singh while agreeing to disband Shromani Akali Dal refused to hand over the controlling power of deciding the policy of the Khalsa Durbar and other organisations to a Board of Arbitrators.—United Press.

Information has been received at Serampur of a dacoity at Gutia a village in this subdivision. It is stated that a gang of about 6 men, armed with different house-breaking implements, forced their way at midnight into the house of Katur Rajak. The inmates of the house who were assaulted surrendered the keys to the miscreants who after breaking open the boxes decamped with cash and jewellery of considerable value.

WOMAN IN MAN'S CLOTHES

How Mrs. Marie Muller Did 20 Miles A Day For Five Years

GERMAN TOURISTS' AMAZING EXPERIENCE

Forbidden Land of Tibet Traversed At Great Personal Risk, 'En Route' to Gaya, Delhi & Peshawar.

PURNEA, Jan 3

Attired in man's garments Mrs. Marie Muller, a ong with her husband Herr Josef Muller, a German torist, related yesterday their tale of adventure in the course of an interview with the representative of the "United Press."

Starting as they did about five years ago, from their native land with only a small kit in their possession, the daring couple travelled through Russia, Siberia, China and Tibet, all the while on foot, at the rate of 15 to 20 miles a day The forbidden land of Tibet was traversed at a great risk, and after passing through Sikkim they reached Darjeeling.

From Siliguri the tourists took the Ganges-Darjeeling Road and arrived hede yesterday at 8-30 in the morning.

Herr Muller has acquired a smattering knowledge of Hindi since he said, broken English would be of little help during their journey through this country. Their immediate programme is to proceed to Gaya via Bhagalpur. From there they intend to visit Benares Chwnpore; Delhi and Peshawar before they proceed to Afghanistan and Persia and return home via Turkey. —(United Press.)

BERAR AND ITS FUTURE

Amraoti Conference To Discuss Its Position On January 28

AMRAOTI, Jan. 3.

The Berar All-Parties Conference will be held at Amraoti on January 28 to consider the position of Berar under the proposed Federal Constitution, the safeguards necessary with a view to ensure that a fixed per centage of the Berar revenue to be spent on th needs of Berar and to prepare a scheme which would satisfy the Legislative needs of Berars in the future joint constitution of Central Provinces and Berar.

Mr. R. A. Kanitkar, M.L.C., of Buldhana is the Secretary of the Conference.—United Press.

"CATTLE-LIFTERS" SENT TO JAIL

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 1.

Midnight raids which took place simultaneously on 6th April 1933 in seven different villages in the Hyderabad District, over gangs of cattle-lifters under the orders of Mr. Chimendas D. Motwani, Deputy Superintendent of Police, were the topic of a very important case that was being tried by the Special Magistrate at Hyderabad for the last 9 months, and in which judgment was delivered on 30th December convicting 18 out of 20 accused to sentences ranging from 2 to 5 years rigorous imprisonment.

LAVANPRASAD STILL MISSING

Sjt. Kothari Points Out Seriousness Of Situation

JAM SAHEB ASSURES TO DO LEVEL BEST TO ENQUIRE INTO MATTER

(From A Correspondent).

WADHWAN, Jan. 1.

No authoritative information, whatever is so far available about Sjt. Lavanprasad's whereabouts, and the situation is getting more and more serious. Sjt. Manilal Kothari, to-day, addressed an important communication to H. H. Maharaja Jamsaheb, which was delivered to him this evening, at Wadhwan junction in a train, 'en route' to Bombay.

By a previous appointment, Sjt. Kothari met Maharaja Saheb in the train at Wadhwan junction.

The interview lasted about an hour, in the course of which Sjt. Kothari pointed out the seriousness of the situation regarding Sjt. Lavanprasad's whereabouts, and the various disquieting reports which tended to considerably add to the apprehensions already created in the public mind.

The Maharaja assured Sjt. Kothari that he would do his level best to investigate into the matter and find out Sjt. Lavanprasad and restore him to his family as early as possible.

LAHORE HARTAL CALLED OFF

Sequel To Assurance Of Exhibition Chairman

LAHORE, Jan. 3

The Hartal resolved to by the stall-holders of the Indian Empire Exhibition has been suspended to-day.

This decision to suspend the Hartal was arrived at at the resumed meeting of the Stall-holders where after prolonged discussion a resolution was carried to the effect that in view of the written promise of the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee to repair the leakage in the stalls within three days the Hartal be called off for the present.

In pursuance of this resolution the Hartal has been called off since this noon and normal business has been resumed.—United Press.

HAILSTORM MARS BETUL CROPS

BETUL, Jan. 3

Considerable damage to crops within a radius of 30 square miles in and around Betul has been caused by a terrible hailstorm.

The standing crops within this area have been very badly affected —United Press.

DR. B. C. ROY PROGRESSING

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Doctor B. C. Roy is progressing favourably. There is no cause for anxiety.

Dr. Roy thanks through the "United Press," the numerous friends who sent telegrams inquiring about his health.—United Press.

COTTON MERCHANTS & OFFICIALS MEET AT OSAKA

Boycott Of Indian Raw Cotton Expected To Be Released As Result Of Parley

TOKIO, Jan. 3.

A special meeting of the Cotton Merchants and Government Officials will be held at Osaka on January 4, when it is expected that the cotton merchants will agree to lift the boycott of Indian raw cotton.

—Reuter.

GONDAL STATE "LEFT OUT"

No Reference In D. B. Zaveri's Presidential Address

"GRAVE COMPLAINTS"

Compromise Between Literary and Political Workers of Kathiawar.

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 3.

The following statement has been issued by the Secretary of the Kathiawad States' Peoples' Conference:

There being grave complaints against Gondal State, the Kathiawad Political Conference, Porbandar session has decided on non-cooperation under the advice of Mahatma Gandhi. Complaints being unredressed and administration being defiant, non-cooperation continues for the last seven years so much so that even in respect of Harijan schools and other constructive activities, Gondal State is boycotted.

COMPROMISE.

In view of this situation, for the smooth working of the Lathi session of the Gujarati Literary Conference an understanding was reached between the workers of the Literary Conference and those of the political field. No reference would be made in the conference about Gondal State or Gondal ruler in any form. Being unaware of the local conditions, Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Zaveri's presidential address contained two references about Gondal State along other states. Sjt. Zaveri having been approached and informed of the local conditions, generously deleted both references to Gondal State from the printed Address. He read the whole speech as president and left out only two portions touching Gondal State in deference to the politically-minded public opinion, of Kathiawad. Moreover, he and the secretaries most honourably carried out the understanding to the great pleasure of all.

PRINCIPAL GHOSH GAGGED

SHANTINIKETAN, Jan. 3.

Mr. Kali Mohan Ghosh, the Principal of the Agricultural and Village Reconstruction Department of the Viswa Bharati, who accompanied Dr. Tagore in his South Indian tour has been served with a notice under Section 144 by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Birbhum, directing him not to address any meetings nor to lead any processions of Sonthals within the limits of the Bolpur Union Board.—United Press.

DINESH MAJUMDAR'S DEATH SENTENCE

High Court Adjourns Appeal Till Monday

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The appeal preferred on behalf of Dinesh Majumdar against death sentence passed on him by the Alipore Special Tribunal which was due to be heard today before the Special Bench of the High Court was adjourned till Monday, Jan. 8, on the prayer of the appellant's advocate that the senior counsel engaged in this case was absent from Calcutta in connection with the Burge murder conspiracy case at Midnapore. —United Press.

ACCUSED'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Conspiracy To Murder Dt. Magistrate

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Justices Guha and Nasim Ali at the Calcutta High Court to-day dismissed the appeal preferred on behalf of Sitangshu Bhusan Datta Roy and three other accused in the case in connection with conspiracy to murder Mr. Graham, District Magistrate of Mymensingh.

The accused were convicted by the Special Magistrate, Netrakona under Sections 124-B read with Section 304 I.P.C. and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from four and a half to six years' hard labour.—United Press.

COUNTRY'S LABOUR ITS REAL WEALTH

Prof. Charles Thompsons Stimulating Address At Indian Economic Conference

Presiding over the 17th annual conference of the Indian Economic Association, held at Annamalai University, Chidambaram on January 2, Mr. Charles D. Thompson, Professor of Economics, Allahabad University, said:—

If economics is to be of any use to the world we must answer every question in terms of goods and labour as well as in terms of money. We must state the results of every economic change in money, in goods, and in labour. We must measure in different kinds of goods, in food-grains, in metals, in agricultural products, and in non-agricultural products. We must measure in labour-time and in labour-power.

Measurement in terms of goods is especially necessary when the relative value of two currencies is changing.

JAPAN & INDIA

Consider the question of our trade with Japan, when Japan had reduced the value of the yen. It was then possible for Japan to reduce the price of cotton cloth in India in terms of rupees. If Japan reduced the price of cloth by one-third, possibly she might be able to double the sale of that grade of cloth. In that case Japan would get 33 per cent more money from India than before, while India would get 100 per cent more cloth from Japan. But whatever the exact figures Japan could not get more rupees from India than before unless India bought cloth which had increased by more than the fall in price.

On the other hand, if our tariff had not been increased, Japan would almost certainly have continued to buy raw cotton in India since India's cotton is of the grade required to manufacture the cloth she sells to India. Japan would have had to buy more cotton from India probably at a higher price. Therefre, the money which Japan paid to India would increase more than the raw cotton which India sold to Japan. If the raw cotton and the cotton goods be both measured at any fixed prices between the two sets of prices, then India has gained in goods and in money.

GOODS V. LABOUR

On the other hand, if a number of Indian mills have become idle and the labourers unemployed, or their wages greatly reduced, it is evident that the value of Indian labour has been reduced and it is possible that this loss is greater than the gain. The problem cannot be solved completely without knowing the exact value of all the ratios between goods and labour and rupees and the yen. It is also necessary to know whether real wages have been reduced in Japan and to consider the long period reactions. Has Japan made a present to India at the expense of her labourers? If so, can she continue to do so Are her labourers more efficient than those of India? And if so, how can Indian industries best be forced or stimulated to increase their efficiency? It is evident that the answers to all these questions depend upon measuring in goods and in labour.

STABILIZING PRICES

The unit of money should always be equivalent to a certain number of pounds of wheat plus a fixed number of pounds of cotton plus a fixed number of pounds of iron, and so on, for at least ten or twenty of the staple raw materials. This plan should have the very great advantage of stabilizing the prices which show the greatest fluctuations, and should there stabilize all other prices which ordinarily fluctuate within smaller limits.

The Government of the United States had an unusual opportunity to introduce such a system when the Federal Farm Board had purchased enormous quantities of wheat and cotton under President Hoover; and it is even possible that such a change might have saved him the presidency, though it is more probable that he would have been turned out for making the change, for the people would never have known from what deep pit he had saved them. The difficulty with the plan is that there are many grades of wheat and cotton! If one particular grade is specified it may sometimes be unusually scarce or plentiful. This difficulty could be got over by fixing a ratio between several of the medium grades, though these fixed ratios might cause some of the difficulties of bimetallism on a small scale.

TWO SCHOOLS

We find some economists saying that we must use only prices, we must stop talking of cost and utility, and only consider the interrelations of prices. We must stop using utility for which we have no objective measure, and everything which smacks of utility, and use only those things for which we have a concrete measure. So they will measure everything in prices, and go on studying the relations between prices, and the relations between the wrigglings of prices, prices which are wriggling like worms.

On the other hand, we find economists who tell us that prices can measure nothing. They measure neither utility, nor love, nor character, nor anything worth measuring. Therefore we should stop using prices, which in practice seems to mean that we should stop measuring anything and deal in vague but beautiful words, if it is only by prices that we can compare the value of labour and apples and education.

The utility concept has been one of the most fruitful ever introduced into economics, fruitful both of exact thinking and of an impossibility of exact thinking. For we have insisted that utility was purely individual, a thing in each man's mind, the utility of one man no more commensurable with that of another, than the happiness of the optimist is with the joy of the pessimist in making others sad.

REAL ALCHEMY.

The most marvellous increase of wealth is in the training of children. We should take away from those who break men, and give to those who make men! The child who was worth his weight in silver can be made into a man who is worth his weight in gold, by training and education! This is the real alchemy! If the alchemist had only known, he could have created permanent gold, instead of wasting his time trying to create a gold which would immediately have lost its value, had he succeeded!

As Ostwald has suggested there are higher kinds of energy which may defy our measurements. It may be that the human body is always storing up more energy than it can ever give away. Even if we reduce everything to physical energy, we do not therefore destroy the possibility that joy is greater than pain. We are storing energy for immortality, and though the vase lie broken, the labour that went into it may still live on, and mould the spirit of the child who broke it!

Governor Opens Conference

His Excellency the Governor opening the conference said: "I take it as a great honour that I should have been appointed temporarily to the highest post in the Indian Empire and the only regret I feel is that it entails my leaving for some months this province of Madras, where I have had such happy time."

DISTINGUISHED DELEGATES

Delegates to the conference included Professor Dhariwal of the Agra University, Prof. Thompson of the Allahabad University, Prof. Vakil of the Bombay University, Mr. Ayyar of the Dacca University, Dr. Thomas of the Madras University, Dr. Syed Jafar Hasan of the Osmania University and Dr. Jain of the Punjab University.—A. P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.